THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS
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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—For the harmony and general relations of amity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was		$4,661,836 40
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868,		5,216,049 36
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable,		41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868,		$9,918,918 01
Payments, viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868,	$2,454,506 08	
Loans, &c., redeemed,	4,417,463 64	
Other payments,	12,800 00	
Interest on loans,	1,979,690 91	
Depreciated funds, unavailable,	41,032 00	
		$8,905,492 64
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1868,		$1,013,415 37

SINKING FUND.

By an act approved April 10, 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund, from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:

Balance in fund Sept. 3, 1867,		[illegible]
Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868,		3,418,902 31
		5,150,904 72
Paid interest,	$1,808,005 84	
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin,	49 98	
Loans redeemed	2,414,816 64	
		4,222,871 96
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868		$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand September 3, 1867,	$319,933 17
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from Sep. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868, amount to	423,979 20
Total,	743,912 37
Interest paid in January and July, 1868,	169,245 00
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868	$574,667 37

CONDITION OF BALANCES.

Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1867,	$934,032 76
Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868,	574,667 37
	$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury November 30, 1868,	1,013,415 37
Balance in favor of sinking fund,	$495,284 76

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

By report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, three million five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867,		37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz:		
5 per cent. loans	$4,354,253 64	
4½ per cent. loans	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled,	210 00	
		4,417,463 64
Public debt Dec. 1, 1868,		$33,286,946 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of Dec., 1868:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent loans	$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent loans	7,749,771 56	
4½ per cent loans	112,000 00	
Total funded		33,172,951 56
Amount brought forward		$33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	$96,415 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	44 67	
Total unfunded		113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded		$33,286,946 13

[illegible] eighteen years there [illegible] carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State [illegible] their several public [illegible], depreciated funds [illegible] dollars. I [illegible] of a [illegible] by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury, on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has, therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the foregoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two million of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every tax-payer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy, in respect to every expenditure, and the utmost retrenchment in every department. Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures, as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfully referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation [illegible] may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

EDUCATION.

Common Schools—The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school districts; 13,766 schools; 2,382 graded schools; 11,698 school directors; 73 county, city and borough superintendents; 16,771 teachers; and 800,515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was $3,273,269 43; of building, purchasing and renting school houses, $1,991,152,55; of contingencies, $845,253 21. These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount the aggregate sum of $6,200,537 96.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about $195 17½ per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also, that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now organized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county. The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal Institutes, where the art of teaching is made a specialty.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common school. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that widespread intelligence, which, like a [illegible] vitality, pervades the [illegible] and are superior of that [illegible] spirit to which we are indebted [illegible] the purity and preservation [illegible] institutions. In a republican government education is a [illegible] of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to [illegible] and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to [illegible] an inviolable respect for the [illegible] and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon [illegible]. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, [illegible] the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are [illegible]. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, [illegible] harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy [illegible] of government cemented, [illegible] and adorned.

Soldiers' Orphans' [illegible]ool.—In his report the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' School [illegible] the total expenditure for the support from December 1, 1867 to [illegible] 31, 1868, to be $296,070 26; total number of pupils in the schools [illegible]; average cost per pupil $69 08 [illegible] six months; and the average [illegible] expenses per pupil $2 64[illegible]. The fiscal year of these schools, [illegible] of the common schools, terminates by law on the [illegible] day of [illegible] each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore, [illegible] only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st day of [illegible] annually, hereafter. The [illegible] appropriation of February 25, 18[illegible] in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented [illegible] my last annual message, [illegible] the actual expenses $6,004 7[illegible].

Notwithstanding [illegible] possible effort has been [illegible] continue to be made, to economize the expenses of the present [illegible] keep them as far as possible [illegible] the appropriation made by the Legislature it will readily be [illegible] that there will be a deficit for [illegible] year ending May 31, 1869, the [illegible] of which will be carefully [illegible] and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all [illegible] good condition and improving [illegible] their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are [illegible] the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor [illegible] the patriotism of the Legislature [illegible] which they have been so liberally endowed and upon our people by [illegible] they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of the [illegible] benefits are the offspring of brave [illegible] who voluntarily endangered [illegible] lives in the cause of their [illegible] in the most trying hour [illegible] existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely as heroically as the noblest [illegible] world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes [illegible] bloom of health and with brightest hopes of manhood [illegible] sleep in death, leaving [illegible] and little ones to the [illegible] country in whose service they [illegible] and which promised them [illegible]. Their children are the [illegible] this great Commonwealth [illegible] much praise cannot be awarded [illegible] people for the munificent [illegible] manner in which [illegible] fair, [illegible]

Agricultural College.—Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these lands, it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that seminaries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means. Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who are able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. The people, through their legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $318,500 00, (invested in United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent. bonds,) payable to it semi-annually. Last year, this interest amounted to $25,642 78. The residue of the fund, $43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law, by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for $8,000 00, one in Chester county for $17,750 00, and one in Indiana county for $18,136 50. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodeled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next sesseon, and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

MILITARY.

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return of peace, has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been offered, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty-eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the Transportation Department contracted during the war.

State Agency.—The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge. In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one-half the fees* that are charged by any other private agency in Washington City. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

REGISTRY LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed.—This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude perhaps any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws, that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the exceptionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce.—What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, [illegible] should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, [illegible] possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers; and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; it is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1868; and in further compliance with them they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transaction of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence.—The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies that have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, can not be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand millions.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The commissioners appointed by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

DAMAGES BY RAIDS.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimen of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

STATE COAT OF ARMS.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for some years past no trace of either the original authority or design could anywhere be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonable be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which cannot be ascertained until early in January. [illegible] has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. The convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that Convention. These gentlemen freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

STATISTICS.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufacturers, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instill new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development.—There is abundant space in the Capitol building to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate for such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolution, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.—Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent to you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer all the right, title interest and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government upon the completion of the same."

IN MEMORIAM.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth Districts. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services.—The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

PARDONS.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case.—That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathising neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during year has been sixteen hundred and twenty-three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over 6½ per cent. Of those pardoned about five per cent. have been brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrasing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offences, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of [illegible] to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, February 9, 1863; Newton Champion, December 1, 1866, and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaugn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be afflicted.—It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and, although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been unusually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the Government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by triumphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles. Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World.—It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citizens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection to their persons, their property and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain untrammeled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may at the same time be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.

JNO. W. GEARY.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 6, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS [illegible] inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and [illegible] for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

A Sad Beginning

By the telegraphic dispatches from Harrisburg it appears that a proposition has been made by Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], to do the pasting and folding of the Legislative Records, Executive Documents and all other matter usually done by pasters and folders for the Senate and House of Representatives. These gentlemen propose to do the work for both branches of the Legislature for the sum of $7000, and give a bond in any reasonable sum for the prompt and faithful execution of said work, should the proposition be accepted. The folding of He thouse, according to their offer, can be done for $5000. Accompanying the proposition is the statement that the pasting and folding of the House alone last session was over $37,000. The proposition was rejected by the Republican caucus, and a chief of the folding department of the House nominated in the old way. People who read the account of this little transaction will naturally inquire why pay $37,000, for that which can be done for $5,000? An explanataon should be made in regard to this matter. If an excuse for the rejection of a proposition which appears so fair upon its face can be given, it should be furnished. It is stated by gentlemen who have been in Harrisburg during sessions of the Legislature, that the pasting and folding department as usually managed, is one of the most expensive at the Capital, and that a large number of persons are appointed pasters and folders who are such only in name, and scarcely see the rooms where the work is done during the session, much less handle paste brushes and wrapping paper, for they find it much more agreeable to hire cheap boys to do their work, while they operate in the lobby or loaf, to figure at the close of the session in the appropriate bill. The proposition to do the work for five thousand dollars, if accepted, would abolish this. That the proposal met with opposition is not strange, but that this opposition was successful, if the telegraphic dispatches be true, is not only strange but reprehensible. We wait for the reasons that led the Republican caucus to reject a proposition that would save from thirty to fifty thousand dollars to the State Treasury.[—Pitts. Commercial.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY

—Gov. Ward is said to posess the finest collection of paintings in New Jersey.

—Deacon Andrews is now a cabinet maker in the Massachusetts States Prison.

—The handsomest and best dressed man in New York is a hotel barkeeper.

—A jury has decided that Ebenezer Haskell, for three years an inmate of a mad house in Philadelphia, is sane.

—Governor Mikkeel, of New Mexico, thinks a common school system might be a good thing out there.

—Mr. Dickens denounces the paragraph which represents him as about to retire from the conduct of All the Year Round.

—Queen Olga, of Greece, is said to be the leader of war party in that kingdom and she uses all her influence in every way against the Turks.

—Mary Harris, of St. Louis, has received judgment for $2,500 against her brother, in a St Louis court, for defaming her character.

—Caleb Metcalf, of Boston, aged 97, celebrated his golden wedding recently. Few men who marry at forty-seven can expect a like opportunity.

—Thurlow Weed is said to be in a deplorable physical condition. His physicians do not allow him to read a newspapers, or converse on political subjects

—Wm. McMahon, a printer, of Louisville, Ky., has fallen heir to eight thousand pounds sterling, bequeathed to him by a deceased relative, at Manchester England.

—There were between two and three thousand officers and soldiers in attendance upon the Grand Army Reunion in Chicago, on the 15th and 16th of December. Gen. Sherman made the welcoming address.

—Rev. Wm. Rogers and wife of Estill county, Kentucky, aged respectively 76 and 73 years, have 22 children and 207 grand-children living. Mr. R. fills his appointments at five churches, and is as active and eager on a deer hunt as any young man.

The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa. January 13, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

A CONVENTION of the officers of the Army of the Potomac is called to meet in New York, on the 2d of February, for the purpose of forming an association similar to the Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee.

THE Republican members of the Michigan Legislature held a caucus on last Wednesday evening, and nominated Hon. Z. Chandler as their candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He will be elected on the third Tuesday in January.

Mr. C. is an old member of the Senate, and confessedly among the ablest men of that body.

Two distinguished American citizens departed this life during the past week:

John Minor Botts died at his residence near Culpepper Court House on last Friday. Mr. B. had filled many public positions during his life, and was regarded by all who knew him as an able though erratic man. During the rebellion he was recognized as a Unionist, and the writer of this paragraph often heard Mr. Botts relate, during the winter of 1863-4, the petty annoyances he suffered at the hands of the rebel soldiers, particularly those under the command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. His residence, as many of the soldiers of the army of the Potomac will remember, stood near mid-way between Brandy station and Culpepper Court House, and on the 1st of January 1864 himself and family had already from the portico of their dwelling been eye-witnesses to sixteen cavalry fights between the Union and Rebel forces. That locality was a strategic point of great strength, hence the many skirmishes or battles for its possession.

General Lovell H. Rousseau also died on last Friday at New Orleans, where he was stationed as Commander of the Fifth Military District. General R. was a self-made man, and during the war rose to the rank of Major General of volunteers in the Union army. He served one term in Congress a short time ago, and we believe, held a Brigadier General's commission in the regular army at the time of his death.

THE MESSAGE.

We place before our readers this morning the Annual Message of the Governor of this Commonwealth. He presents a flattering, yet we believe it to be an entirely faithful, picture of the situation with which the year 1868 closed upon the great State of which he is the honored Executive head. Our people enter upon the last year of the decade, a period of peace and prosperity, with resources which promise a still greater material thrift from their development, with the public burthens not only diminished but still diminishing, with a population rapidly increasing, and in every respect with a yet clearer illustration of the proud title which her citizens claim, and which the sister communities concede, for the Keystone State of the Federal Union.

We do not design to recapitulate the topics which the Governor has discussed at length and with exhaustive care. But we cannot forbear reference to his exhibit of the financial condition of the Commonwealth. The figures are clearly given and speak for themselves. They conclusively show a reduction in the weight of the public obligations, and that for this our people are indebted to the faithful administration of the Republican officials. His recommendation of retrenchment in every branch of the public service is addressed to a Legislature which will share in the same spirit, and which will practically illustrate this cardinal tenet in the Republican creed. *His further suggestions touching the system of public education*, the need for a more perfect protection for the right of suffrage, the practical improvement of the militia system, and in reference to the propriety of so amending the Executive prerogative as to empower the commutation of the death penalty, for convicted criminals, into a greater or less term of imprisonment, in proper cases—these and other recommendations from the Governor are addressed to the law-making power, with pertinent and cogent reasons for their adoption.

We repeat that this document is an exhaustive and clear statement of the public affairs, and we are confident that it will be received with sincere satisfaction by all the people of Pennsylvania.—*Pitts. Gazette, Jan. 7.*

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RETRENCHING.

Two gentlemen, named Rauch and Cochran, publish an interesting little newspaper at Lancaster, in this State, called "Father Abraham." One of them at least, and perhaps both, have filled official positions at Harrisburg during several recent sessions of the Legislature, and are therefore competent to speak intelligently of many of the abuses that are prevalent there. They profess to understand, and doubtless have a minute personal knowledge of the folding and pasting department of the Legislature, and have recently made the statement that the folding and pasting for the House alone cost last winter $37,000. The same work in the Senate, in all probability, amounted to half as much more, thus making an aggregate cost of $56,000 for the folding and pasting of legislative documents for one term!

These gentlemen, in a written proposition to the Republican caucuses of the Senate and House, submitted a few days ago, proposed to do this whole work for the present session, in a neat and expeditious manner, for the sum of $7,000, and agreed to give a bond for the faithful performance of the contract, provided their proposition was accepted. It was rejected by both caucuses, on the ground, (so the telegraph informs us) that there was no law authorizing contracts of this character to be made! If there is no statute that will permit our legislators to save nearly $50,000 per annum, in the matter of folding and pasting their documents, we entreat them to let the passage of such an act be among the very first things they do. The tax-payers of the State are groaning under their [illegible] and they look to the Legislature to lighten it as speedily as possible. If it fails to give relief in a case so palpable as the one here referred to, the People and the Press should raise such a storm about the ears of the members as they were never greeted with before. The truth is just here: In almost every county in the State, there are a lot of "suckers"—men and boys who are without any "visible means of support"—without industry and energy sufficient to make their own living—but who have settled down into the belief that their *party* must in some way or other provide for them. These persons, immediately after the fall elections, gather around their Senators and Representatives, importune them for a place at Harrisburg during the winter, follow them thither, and if no legitimate place can be procured for them, they are thrust into the folding and pasting room, and kept there, *ostensibly* at work, but *really* doing nothing, until the session closes. Their pay, amounting to $1,000 or 1,200, is then drawn from the public treasury, when they return home to pass the summer in standing on the street-corners, or loafing in public places, and smoking No. 1 cigars all the while.

Messrs. Rauch and Cochran's proposition will be brought before the Legislature in another form in a few days. By accepting it, that body can save $40,000 or $50,000 annually, to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania. By rejecting the proposition, the members will only show that they *desire* more to pander to the ravenous appetites of these leeches of the public treasury, than to guard the interests of the whole people.

The U. S. Senatorship.

THE Senatorial nomination in this State has at length reached a finality. Hon. John Scott of Huntington county was nominated by the Republican caucus on Tuesday of last week, and will doubtless be elected a senator of the United States on the 19th of this month. He was nominated by acclamation, the other candidates all withdrawing before a vote was taken on the question.

We would have been much rejoiced if Mr. Allison had been selected, but next to him, no man named for the position, could have been more acceptable to us than John Scott of Huntington. Identified with no "rings," "cliques" or "close corporations," he will enter upon the discharge of his senatorial duties untrammelled with the political vultures that would have gathered around and been taken into the confidence of quite a number of the other candidates for the place. He is indebted to none of the Republican corruptionists of Pennsylvania for the position he will shortly fill, and we are confident that he will keep them at a respectful distance while assisting to make the official appointments for the State.

Our fleet-traveling friend, the courteous editor of the "Radical," packed his trunks in this place a little over two weeks ago, and hied him off to Harrisburg to superintend the making of our next Senator. The information we have received from that place is to the effect that he gave his support to almost every candidate except Mr. Scott during the contest. Quay was his first, Kemble his second, Thomson his third, Scofield his fourth, Allison his fifth and Moorhead his sixth choice for that position. "With this ponderous *accession of strength*" we do not now see why they were not all nominated. His influence throughout the State is remarkably potential, but somehow or other for the last two years, the men who had it invariably got beat and their opponents made the nominations. We have not seen him since his return home, but are informed that he is laboring under a lively appreciation of the ingratitude of Republics.

Mr. Taylor of Beaver offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns it will adjourn to meet tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock, and that 11 o'clock A. M. be the hour of meeting, and one o'clock P. M. the hour of adjournment until otherwise ordered.

The resolution was adopted.—*Legislative Proceedings, Jan. 3.*

A man whose hands and sinews are hardened and toughened by toil is required by statute to put in *eight* and very frequently ten hours for a days labor. But it seems from the above that three hours of work out of the *twenty-four* is all our lily-fingered Senators propose to give the people, during the present session, for a days service. As the matter now stands they have enacted that the poor man

> Shall work from sun to sun,
> *And themselves only from eleven to one.*

We are content to allow something for the "dignity" of their positions; but we can assure these Senators that if they would give the people about six hours per day in their seats, the public interests would be greatly benefited, and the Supreme Court of the State would in all probability not be employed one half of its time in setting aside their acts on the ground of unconstitutionality. Suppose Senator Taylor moves for a reconsideration of his resolution and urges the adoption of our suggestion. We have no doubt on the score of its practicability, and quite sure are we, that the people at large will be benefitted thereby.

At the Republican caucus, of members of the Legislature at Harrisburg on Wednesday afternoon, the names of all the candidates for the Senatorial nomination, except that of Mr. Scott, the subsequent nominee, were withdrawn by their friends before a ballot was taken. The declination of Hon. G. A. Grow was conveyed in the subjoined letter:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1869.

JAMES H. WEBB, ESQ.:

My Dear Sir:—Should my name be presented to the caucus of the Senators and Members of the Legislature for nominating a candidate for United States Senator, please withdraw it, and assure all my friends that their interest in my behalf will be held in grateful remembrance. With heartfelt thanks for their uniform kindness and proud of their proffered support as well as the kind expressions in my behalf of so large a number of the Republican journals of the State, I desire you to announce that I have withdrawn as a candidate. With best wishes for your health and happiness, I am yours truly, &c.,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

—Rev. Mr. Barnaby, of Harwich, Mass hasn't missed a meal for forty years.

Organization of the State Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania was organized on Tuesday of last week. The House elected John Clark, (Rep.) of Philadelphia Speaker, and General Selfridge, (Rep.) of Northampton Clerk. The Democrats voted for Samuel Josephs of Clearfield county for speaker, and G. W. North of Cumberland, for Clerk. The vote stood 60 for the Republican candidates and 37 for the Democrats. Mr. Clark on taking the chair made the following brief address:

Gentleman of the House of Representatives: I have had so little experience as a legislator that it is with diffidence I assume the duties and responsibilities of the position you have honored me with. But relying upon your indulgence, co-operation and support, and with the determination to perform the duties to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially, I trust we may be able to conduct the business of the session with decorum; that harmony and good feeling will prevail, and that the laws we may enact will redound to the benefits of our several constituencies and the general welfare of the State.

Gentlemen: I thank you most sincerely for this distinguished mark of your confidence.

In the Senate Mr. Worthington of Chester was elected speaker over his Democratic competor, Mr. Burritt of Monroe.

Speaker Worthington, after promising to administer the rules faithfully, &c., said:

Since the last meeting the country has passed through another of those exciting political contests which, in accordance with the provisions of our national Constitution, recur every four years, and the result, while it is in harmony with the wishes of a large majority of the people, has inspired them with increased confidence in the stability of the American Republic. The struggle was fierce and bitter. Much zeal and activity distinguished the efforts of both parties. Doubtless both were actuated by a laudible desire to advance what each regarded as best adapted to promote the general welfare of the nation. In making this decision the people have restored the affairs of the Government to the same loyal hands which have controlled its legislative power for the last eight years. The same great leader who led our gallant armies against treason and rebellion, overthrowing their power by destroying their marshaled legions, has been chosen to fill the Executive chair of the nation. I need scarcely say his noble deeds of patriotism and military skill, with the brilliant achievements of the Union army, have placed our nation upon the highest pinnacle of military renown. And when we call to remembrance the justness of the cause for which they contended, the priceless principles of human liberty for which they gathered around the national standard, we cannot marvel that the approving smiles of a just Omnipotence crowned their labors with triumphant success.

In contemplation of our future as a nation, a few topics press themselves upon our attention. It is in no partizan spirit that I would allude to them upon this occasion. They have national importance, and deserve to be regarded above all party considerations. Some of these have been *more or less discussed during the late* political campaign. Others, I trust, looking alone to the great interests of humanity and equal justice, can meet with opposition from no national source.

We have reason to believe that the question of the repudiation of the national debt, in every form in which it can be presented, is settled. If the late election has decided anything, it certainly has determined that the American people will require the National Government to maintain with the most inflexible fidelity the national faith. Its credit will as certainly be preserved as its honor and integrity are regarded essential to its existence. Nothing else can give us prosperity at home and justly entitle us to honorable distinction abroad. If anything can detract from the spotless reputation of the nation's honor, or endanger its future prosperity and success, it will be a disregard of its solemn obligations to redeem every promise it has made. Even suspicion of its justice or probity would sap the foundation of its best hopes, and bring upon it the maledictions of all nations of the world. The American people, educated and living under the benign influence of a high christian civilization, can never bring themselves to sanction the repudiation of honest debts.

For several years an evil has been growing among us, which if not arrested, must weaken the purity of our free institutions and eventually altogether destroy the safety of the Republic. I allude to the system of frauds which are perpetrated in our ballot box. This evil has made rapid progress among us, especially in our larger cities, until it threatens to defeat the will of the people and destroy their confidence in this mode of selecting their rulers. When this calamity shall overtake us, we may bid adieu to a Government founded upon popular will. With the evidence before us upon this subject, it becomes the interest, as well as duty, of all who love Republican institutions to labor with untiring diligence to correct the evil. If laws can be framed to meet this great exigency and save the nation from ruin it is the part of wise legislators to enact them. Party spirit and party prejudice and discipline must yield a selfish purpose, and join in the adoption of such legislation as will secure fair and honest elections. I ask for the adoption of no unconstitutional measure; I ask for nothing which is not in accordance with justice and honesty, and clearly within the power of legislative bodies to grant; but I do ask for some fair and equitable legislation, which will throw around the ballot-box such protection as will secure it from corruption and fraud, and inspire the people with confidence in its purity.

He concluded by an eloquent appeal in behalf of educating the masses.

George W. Hamersly was elected Clerk over David Caldwell, Democrat.

THE days have commenced to lengthen.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP SETTLED.

UNION AND HARMONY.

Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, the Choice.

R. W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, State Treasurer.

[Special Dispatch to Pitts. Commercial.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1869.

The people and the politicians generally now in Harrisburg awoke to hear the startling announcements in quick succession that Moorhead had withdrawn from the Senatorial contest; that for the purpose of preserving harmony and good feeling, Marshall, through his friends, had done the same thing—in short, that the field was left entirely to John Scott, of Huntingdon, the promising man of last night. Thus it seems that Grow, Moorhead and Marshall handed their influence right over to Scott. But this was not done without considerable secret caucusing among the prominent men here.

It was now also announced early this morning that Gen. W. W. Irwin, finding it impossible to stem the tide, gracefully withdrew, and left the victory of the Treasuryship to his only opponent, Robert W. Mackey, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh.

It was also announced this morning, for the first time, that a Republican caucus of both houses would be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon.—Everything came together like a flash of lightning or a thunderbolt in a clear sky, though everybody laughs now, and says that it was done long ago, only nobody knew it.

There was absolutely nothing for the caucus to do when it did meet, but make speeches and glorify over Scott and Mackey. The doors of the caucus were wide open, and wonder stricken spectators stood in the doorway gazing on the assembled wisdom of the State as they threw up their hats and nominated the candidates unanimously by *viva voce* vote.

Speaker Worthington presided.

Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, nominated John Scott for United States Senator. James R. Clark nominated Mr. Scofield, but almost immediately withdrew his name. A letter of withdrawal from Mr. Grow was read.

Senator Errett made a brief speech, announcing the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall, who had aided in rolling up in Allegheny 11,000 majority for Grant. He hoped the nomination of Scott would be unanimous.

Senator Brown, of Mercer, followed, with John Allison's withdrawal in favor of Scott.

Representative Davis, of Philadelphia, concluded the speechmaking, by saying that Mr. Kemble was his favorite, but he had withdrawn early in the canvass, because he could not make enough votes. [Laughter.]

The question was put and the crowd responded aye. There were no dissenting voices.

Mr. Errett then nominated Mr. R. W. Mackey for Treasurer, and the nomination was unanimously indorsed in the same manner, after which the caucus dispersed.

It did not take fifteen minutes to do the work.

The Legislature having adjourned over till Tuesday, all the politicians are leaving town.

Of the successful candidate for State Treasurer, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* speaks as follows:

"R. W. Mackey, Esq., the Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of this city, has been agreed upon by the Republican members of the Legislature, for the post of State Treasurer. He is a young man, and has evinced much more than an ordinary degree of financial abilities in the management of the institution with which he is connected. He brings to the performance of his new duties all the needful qualifications, and will doubtless give satisfaction to the people of the Commonwealth, whose agent he will become.

And of Hon. John Scott, the nominee for United States Senator, the same paper says:

This gentleman, though mainly devoted to the pursuits of his profession as a lawyer, has been steadily rising in popular estimation for a considerable series of years. In the forty-fifth year of his age, in the maturity of his powers, with a personal reputation untarnished, and with conspicuous aptitude and capacity for the conduct of affairs, there has been a spontaneous turning to him as peculiarly fitted by nature and training for service in the national Senate.

Of Scotch-Irish extraction, on both sides, his father was born in Adams county, from whence he removed to Huntingdon county, where he became prominent, and served for a period in Congress. John was born in Huntingdon county, receiving such education as the common schools supplied, with the addition of some instruction in the classics, obtained from the clergyman of his native village. He studied law at Chambersburg, under Judge Thompson, and upon being admitted to the bar settled in Huntingdon, where he has since continued to reside. Following the traditions of the stock from which he sprang, he is a Presbyterian, holding the office, which he honors, of Ruling Elder.

He has held but two political offices, that of Revenue Commissioner and member of the Legislature.

He commenced life a Democrat, but of anti-slavery tendencies. In 1852, in the Democratic State Convention, he led the assault upon Mr. Buchanan, writing the address against that gentleman which created a profound impression at the time. He afterward resisted the Kansas infamy. In 1860, he was a supporter of Mr. Douglas, for the Presidency. In 1861, at the solicitation of committees of both parties, he was a candidate for the Legislature on the basis of unwavering support of the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion.

In 1862, the Democrats nominated him for State Senator; but he refused to accept, and distinctly on the ground that there should be no other divisions than traitors and loyalists while the war lasted. He has ever since co-operated with the Republicans. Two years ago he was President of the Republican State Convention that assembled at Williamsport, and his vigorous address on taking the chair elicited great enthusiasm.

As a Democrat and Republican he has constantly advocated the Protection of Home Industry as a National Policy of benificent tendency to all important business interests.

It is not claimed that Mr. Scott has had practical experience in statesmanship. As already stated, he has been little in public life. Nor yet is it assumed that he has actually demonstrated capabilities and endowments entitling him to take rank among men of the highest order of intellect. But he is a man of much more than ordinary powers—a good deal beyond the common run of men put into public life in this Commonwealth. He has, moreover, capabilities which, applied as he will apply them in the sphere that now opens before him, may soon place him among the foremost men of the Senate.

In selecting Mr. Scott the Republican members of the Legislature have done decidedly well. He is honest, even beyond suspicion, has intellectual powers of a superior range and quality, and instead of aiding in the distractions of faction by which the State has been disgraced, will do much to restore political affairs to a sounder basis.

—The Boston Post and other Democratic journals are still hard at work insinuating and asserting malignities concerning Thaddeus Stevens deceased. A dead lion is not a very dangerous enemy, as these papers well know.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to [illegible] a new judicial district in Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered printed.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to repeal the usury laws in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to regulate the price and encourage the production of [illegible] the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] a bill to confirm the title of certain lands in Nebraska, and a bill supplementary thereto, were taken up and passed.

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief of Sue Murfy, of Decatur, Alabama, came up.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, a bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway. Ten alternate sections per mile are granted on each side of the road.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4th, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the payment to citizens of such States as are now entitled to the benefits of said act of claims for stores furnished to the Engineer and Ordnance Department of the army.

A long debate followed, but no action was taken. The Senate then took up and passed a bill for relief of R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, of North Carolina, and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded, as business of the morning hour on Friday, to the call of committees of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr. Ferry, from the Postoffice Committee, on the 18th of December last, to allow Lewis D. Smith, Postmaster at Ionia, Michigan, credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceeding $1,861.

After considerable discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. Lincoln, from Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to make an additional allowance to E. B. Hoag, on mail contract. Passed.

Also, a bill allowing compensation to H. S. Gibbons, Postmaster at St. Johns, Michigan, for money stolen from him belonging to the postoffice. Passed.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving from legal and political disabilities R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, one a clerk and the other a reporter of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the second section of the law of March 31st, 1868, to extend its provisions to manufacturers of naval machinery for the government, and remitting such taxes as had not accrued prior to the 1st of April, 1868.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, Illinois, the naval appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Banks reserved the right of making points of order on the various sections of the bill.

The House at two o'clock went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Hubbard, of New York, in the Chair, on Military Academy bill, and an hour and a half being allowed for general debate, Mr. Logan addressed the Committee in opposition to Mr. Jenckes' civil service bill, discussing the whole matter and declaring that he desired the business of this government to be discharged with the utmost intelligence, fidelity and despatch, and upon the principles of scrupulous economy, and that the employees shall [illegible] such compensation as will make them proof against dishonesty. He would vote for any practical measures to bring about such reform, but he was opposed to the establishment of a life tenure in office system, so opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions and people, and regarded with so much apprehension by the debaters on the Constitution. He held that the people are the rulers of the country, and that their representatives have no right to create a power not liable to their decision. The whole bill he declared to be an opening wedge to an aristocracy which, once established by law, would result in two schools in this country, one for civil and the other for military education, which schools would monopolize all the avenues of approach to the government and might, in the event of another war, prove a most formidable enemy. He appealed to the friends of those who died on their country's altar, that this great government might be preserved in form and in name, to see that the law should never again adopt another code that would make men less free.

Mr. Jenckes replied: The key note of the gentleman's speech had been that the bill created offices with a life tenure, and therefore should not be countenanced. The bill proposed no such thing. It proposed that the incumbent of an office should hold it only during the efficiency of his service, which was an entirely different thing. In other words, it proposed that every person in the service of government should render to the people an equivalent for his compensation. He ridiculed the idea of the bill creating an aristocracy, saying it merely provided the means of knowledge for the President and of presenting to him the names of persons qualified for the various offices.

The general debate being closed, the Military Academy appropriation bill was considered and ordered to be reported to the House. It appropriates $2,715 58.

The Committee arose and the bill was passed by the House.

The House at 3:40 went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the President's message of 1868, and was addressed by Mr. Boyer, in a speech on general politics, in reply chiefly to a speech made by Mr. Blaine, of Me., before recess.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned to Monday.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The Annual Report of Auditor General Hartranft, for the past year, makes a favorable exhibit of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, and the progress made in the payment thereof. See:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent loans	$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent loans	7,749,771 56	
4½ per cent loans	112,000 00	
Total funded		33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	$96,415 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	44 67	
Total unfunded		113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded		$33,286,946 13
Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867,		37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz:		
5 per cent. loans	$4,354,253 64	
4½ per cent. loans	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled,	210 00	
		4,417,463 64
Public debt Dec. 1, 1868,		$33,286,946 13

—The trial of Mrs. Twitchell, for murder, is soon to come off in Philadelphia. As her husband was convicted of murder in the first degree she will probably be also found guilty in perhaps a less degree.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. [illegible] 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. L. Bailey, of Harrisburg.

On motion of Mr. Connell the reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

COMMITTEE FROM THE HOUSE.

A committee from the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Playford, of Fayette, and Foy, of Philadelphia, were introduced, and announced that they had been instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed that Messrs. Davis of Philadelphia, Wilson and Jones had been appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate (should the Senate appoint such a committee), to wait upon the Governor and inform his Excellency that the General Assembly was organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the Governor's Message, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Errett offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That two thousand copies in English and one thousand copies in the German language of the Governor's message be printed for the use of the Senate.

Agreed to.

Mr. Randall offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That (if the House of Representative concur), when the two Houses adjourn to-day, they will adjourn to meet on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Stinson moved to amend by striking out the words "Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, P. M.," and inserting "Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock."

Mr. Randall accepted the amendment.

The resolution was then adopted.

VETO MESSAGES.

Messages from the Governor were received, vetoing the following bills:—

An act to exempt money loaned to the city of Reading from taxation.

An act to exempt the property of the Pittsburgh Church Guild.

An act to incorporate the Park hall and library company of Philadelphia.

An act to authorize and empower the school directors of Long Swamp township, Berks county, to levy bounty tax.

An act to authorize the trustees of the First Congregational church of Ebensburgh, Cambria county, to sell certain real estate.

An act to authorize the Auditor General to reopen and resettle the accounts of the Commonwealth with the county of Montour for State tax.

An act to incorporate the National Cottage company.

An act to incorporate the West Philadelphia improvement association.

An act to extend the time for the payment of enrollment tax on an act, entitled An act to incorporate the Girard Tunneling and Gold and Silver mining company.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania express company.

SPEAKER'S DESK.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the State Treasurer.

Also, the report of the institution for the instruction of the blind.

Also, a communication from the National Lincoln monument association.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning, January 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869.

HOUSE—The House met at 11 o'clock, in conformity with the resolution yesterday.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John W. Stockwell, late of Richmond.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday, after which Mr. Davis, of Philadelpia, one of the committee appointed to inform the Governor of the organization of the House, informed the House that the Governor would communicate in writing at 11 o'clock.

Messrs Robison, of Blair, and H. B. Dill, of Adams, absent yesterday at the opening of the House, were duly qualified.

A committee from the Senate were announced. They informed the House that the Senate had organized and were ready to proceed to business.

The message of the Governor was then read.

After the message was read,

Mr. Strang (Tioga) offered a resolution that ten thousand copies in English of the Governor's message, and three thousand in German, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Playford moved to amend by striking out the word "ten" and inserting "five," and striking out the word "three" and inserting "one."

Mr. Playford also made a few remarks upon his amendment.

Mr. Strang made a few remarks on the message. He thought that there were at least ten thousand men in the State who would like to read the message in a pamphlet form and lay it aside for reference.

Mr. M'Miller moved to amend the amendment so as to strike out "one" and insert "two"

Mr Davis followed in a few remarks on the amendment. He had no particular feeling on the subject any way, but could see no propriety for printing half as many copies in German as in English, and believed a majority of the districts of the State would require no copies in German.

The question then recurring on the amendment, it was

Not agreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Playford and was lost, the vote standing 40 to 55.

The South.

We have at last the authentic official statements of reputable officers of the army concerning the alleged negro insurrection on the Ogeechee, near Savannah. For a week or more we have been treated to dispatches announcing a terrible state of affairs in that whole country—whites fleeing for their lives—woman and children left behind at the mercy of the insurgents—citizens almost afraid to venture beyond the city limits—pillage rapine—ruin. We now know precisely what these "parlous words" mean in the mouths of the Savannah newsmongers. Gen. Sibley tells us that he went out to see about it, found the negroes very much frightened, and armed with three muskets and a bayonet on a stick!

The whole trouble is a quarrel between the owners of two plantations and the negroes in their employment during the past year. The negroes claimed that they were not properly paid, and seized upon part of the crop. The planters secured warrants for their arrest, but the Sheriff was afraid to serve them, got frightened and ran off. The next time he went out with a posse of 120 men, fired on a boy whom they saw, and shot him through the leg; fired on two or three frightened negroes that were running off, and then went back again. Thereupon the people of Savannah went to work arming and drilling, under generals and colonels of mighty renown and the sensational dispatches about a negro insurrection were sent over the country. Anything more purely farcical than the facts on which these were based, we have never had, in the whole history of silly alarms about negro insurrections. N. Y. Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

[illegible]

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints,

Colors in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,

Boiled Oil,

Neat's Foot Oil,

Lard Oil,

Spirits Turpentine,

COACH BODY VARNISH,

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

Coale's Patent Japan,

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,)

LOOKING GLASSES,

Looking Glass Plates,

FRENCH AND

PLATE WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND

GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &c., &c.

His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

Jan 1, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS

—FOR—

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

OF THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NOTICE.

NEW BAKERY

—IN—

J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

Third St., Beaver, Pa.

JOS. M. REED,

Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.

FRESH BREAD,

CAKES,

CRACKERS,

NUTS,

Confectionaries of all kinds.

NO. 1 FLOUR,

made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

CHEAP BREAD.

FLOUR DECLINED.

S. J. CROSS & CO.'S

New Year Prices.

BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT,

25lb Sack,	$1 30
50lb Sack,	2 60
Barrel,	10 25

SECOND QUALITY.

25lb Sacks,	$1 10
50lb Sacks,	2 15
Barrel,	8 50

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,

COFFEE,

SUGARS,

PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

to be found in the place.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying, and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.

Jan. 6, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that my wife, Hannah M'Farland, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This therefore is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH M'FARLAND,
Chippewa Township.

Jan 6, 1869]

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND,

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS,

ROPE, OAKUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR for Rochester and vicinity, I can sell at Pittsburgh rates, having freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT,

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell cheap. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the amount of eight hundred acres of land in farms of one hundred acres and upwards. Some of them would be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession of these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., can be had in lots containing from seventy-five to 300 acres, located in the fertile regions of these counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within five or six miles of the leading Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land, containing 1261 acres located within six miles of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and distant 18 miles from Pittsburgh. This body of land is well calculated for grazing and for Sheep.

The contemplated Railroad from Pine Creek to Lawrence county will run within a short distance of this body of land.

Persons desirous of purchasing should apply before the 1st of February next. After that time they would have to purchase subject to a lease of one year.

A reasonable credit will be given. Maps and descriptions of these Lands can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Coal and other minerals underlie most of the lands.

BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agent.

New Brighton, Nov. 23d, 1868.—dec.12m.

G. T. PARKER.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns. He would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in surgery and the diagnoses of difficult cases by having timely notice.

Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

Dec15.

Commonwealth of Pa. ex rel. Jos. Duncan, vs. Mary Duncan a lunatic.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 50, Nov Term, 1868.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the final acount of Joseph Duncan, Committee of Mary Duncan, above named, a lunatic and now deceased, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown it will be confirmed by the Court on the first Monday of next Term.

dec23—3w JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 31st day of December A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Francis W. Walker of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Jan. 6, 1869—4t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John H. Bishop of Rochester, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on this own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa, before Jos. B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 1 o,clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Jan 6—4t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

[illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Hardware.

[illegible] LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Soaps, [illegible]

Hardware,

NAILS & WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE,

Pots, Churns, Peck Measures, Oak Churns ½ Bush. Measures Willow Baskets, Split Baskets,

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

Choice Family Flour,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand. Prices very low, call and see.

E. H. HARVEY,
Bridgewater, Pa.

oct9'67:1y.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good an article as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan15:ly.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in the Villages.

Bridgewater, Pa., Aug. 19, 1868.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867 —oct9'67:1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. of Pennsylvania,

PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1868.

This is to give Notice: That on the 18th day of November, 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Bailey of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, partners as Bailey & McCandless, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal St. Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penna., before John N. Purviance, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of February A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sends Greeting: Whereas Agnes Jones did on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, present her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, praying that for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bond of matrimony entered into with the said Jonah Jones. We therefore command you the said Jonah Jones, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Agnes Jones, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Agnes Jones, your wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail.

SEAL.

Witness, The Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1868.

AGNEW DUFF, P.

J. S. LITTLE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 2, 1869—3w

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese and everything in the fowl line for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.

JOHN BORDER

Dec 16 1868.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, January 13, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 9th of January, 1869.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 3,	37 deg.	51 deg.	33 deg
" 4,	38 deg.	50 deg.	52 deg
" 5,	38 deg.	38 deg.	33 deg
" 6,	28 deg.	36 deg.	37 deg
" 7,	38 deg.	54 deg.	41 deg
" 8,	34 deg.	54 deg.	52 deg
" 9,	55 deg.	55 deg.	39 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements in to-days ARGUS:

Bank Statement—E. Hoops, Cash.
Rosadalis—Dr. J. J. Lawrence.
For Rent—Charles Higby.
Dividend No. 23—E. Hoops, Cash.
Shingles—D. Shumaker.
Bankrupt Notice—Thos. A. Rowley.
Administrators Notice—A. Ralston.
Local Notice—Mrs. S. A. Allen.
Local Notice—J. R. Barrett.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

John McCullough, Beaver,	$2 00
Thomas Hays, Rochester,	2 00
H. Hice, Beaver,	2 00
Wm. Shroads, Beaver,	2 00
C. F. Kercher, Water Cure,	4 00
John McMahon, Beaver,	5 00
Hugh Martin, Darlington,	2 00
S. B. French, Beaver,	2 00
J. M. Dunlap, Beaver,	4 00
Henrici & Lenz, Economy,	4 00
H. Garvin, Beaver Falls,	2 00
Wm. E. Hice, Frankfort,	2 00
J. Armstrong, Beaver,	2 00
W. McDonald, Sheffield	2 00
D. Ferguson, Darlington,	2 00
J. Morgan, Baden,	2 00
J. W. Jack, Industry,	2 00
W. J. Hoyt, Industry,	2 00
Miss E. Wolf, Baden,	2 00
Henry W. Small, Beaver,	2 00
H. Reisinger, Beaver,	2 00
Jas. Crooks, Service,	2 00
J.H. Henry, Jefferson City Mo.,	2 00

Adjourned Court.—An adjourned court will be held in this place, commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Beaver ARGUS has been enlarged to almost the size of the Pittsburgh Commercial. It is a well conducted, honest paper, and we wish it abundant success, and that it may continue to hold its own in Beaver county.—[Greene County Republican.

The Weather.—The weather, in this locality, for the two weeks ending on last Monday morning, was almost as mild as spring. On Monday morning, however, snow began to fall, the air became bracing, and at the present time it looks as if winter had fairly set in.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Governor Geary for an early copy of his recent message to the Legislature. It will be found on the first page of the ARGUS. Hon. Thos. Nicholson of the House of Representatives, and Samuel Hamilton Esq., of the Surveyor General's Office, have also placed us under obligations for official documents.

Medical. — Dr. Clark's numerous patients in this county will meet him at the "National Hotel" in Beaver, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 5th and 6th, '69. The Dr. treats Chronic Diseases only, and his highest recommendation in this county has been in curing many cases considered hopeless. Persons afflicted should consult the Dr. during his short stay at Beaver. 4t

Prof. Taylor's Seminary.—We learn that this institution is being filled nearly to its capacity with boarders, and our citizens should not fail to avail themselves of its superior advantages. It is to be hoped that no young lady who has such an opportunity of becoming highly educated will prefer to spend her years in idleness and frivolity rather than in the pursuit of knowledge which will bless her and make her a blessing to others.

Personal.—Hon. J. B. Donley, our member of Congress elect, for the Forty-First Congress, was in Beaver on last Friday, and spent a part of the day in mingling with a portion of his prospective constituents. Capt. Donley, we judge, will be quite attentive to the business of his District, and will reflect honor upon the people whose Representative he will shortly be.

Extensive Planting.—We learn incidentally that Mr. Jonathan Gallaher of Chippewa township in this county, residing on the farm lately owned by Joseph Brittain, Esq., planted out last year $5,000 worth of grape and fruit trees, and that he designs planting out about as many more the coming season. The lot planted out last year were purchased at the nursery of Elliott Bros. & Burgess, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following effusion, said to be the result of a "poetical agony" by a Georgian soldier, who sent a young lady a "bokay," while in camp near his home, is eminently satisfactory, so far as it goes to prove that "none but the brave deserve the fair," and we hope had the desired effect. Here it is:

"Accept this bokay from a feller,
Who oft has heard the kannons beller;
Has listened to the fifes a tooten,
And helped to do a heep of shooten.
He has seen the war cloud dark arise,
Like fifty buzzards when they flies,
Who is bigger than his dad,
And wants to marry mighty bad."

Vick's Floral Guide for 1869.—The first edition of one hundred thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of one hundred pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables, and an elegant colored plate, A Boquet of Flowers. It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive floral guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the culture of flowers and vegetables.—The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for ten cents, which is not half the cost.—Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Beaver Co. S. S. Association.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Beaver County Sunday School Association held in New Brighton on the 11th inst., the following resolutions were adopted: That the Superintendents of the several Sunday Schools of this county be requested to take up two collections to defray the expenses of the meeting of the Association to be held in Freedom on the 19th and 20th of May, 1869.

That all the papers of this county and the religious papers of Pittsburgh be requested to publish the above resolution.

G. L. EBERHART,
Sec. Ex. Com.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—A number of the ladies of the M. E. Church of this place last week organized themselves into a Sewing Society as follows: President—Mrs. R. T. Taylor; Secretary—Mrs. Maggie Wilson; Treasurer—Miss Mary Agnew. Mrs. Rutan, Mrs. Kramer and Mrs. V. Weyand were appointed a committee to prepare Constitution and By-Laws, and make report at next meeting. The next meeting will be held at the residence of J. S. Rutan, Esq., on Thursday next, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M. The Society starts out very encouragingly. It will doubtless be productive of much social good—and promises also to be of substantial benefit to the Church, in whose interest it has been organized.

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY LYDIA M. [illegible]

"For the living and the dead,
For our friends and foes,
Let solemn prayers be said,
At the Old Year's close."
—HANNAH M. R. LARVILLE.

Dying old year! O'er the city's towers,
And over the village [illegible],
To the silent halls of the changeless past,
Thou art winging thy solemn flight;
The gates of the realm where the dead years sleep
Will open to thee to-night.

Dying old year! It seemeth strange,
That to-morrow's sun will rise,
And there will be no place for thee
On earth, or in the skies,
While winter's [illegible] days shine
In the light of their sunset dyes.

Dying old year! and the wierd wind moans,
O'er the cold bleak mountain height,
And the sobbing sound of thy funeral dirge
Sweeps down through the valleys white;
As the bells toll slow our hearts beat low,
Good night, old year, good night!

Thou hast brought us care; thou hast brought us tears,
And sorrow's keenest thrill,
For a vacant place and a missing face
And a grave on the wind-swept hill,
Where the marble gleams in the silver beams,
Of the moon-light cold and chill.

Old Year, for the living we kneel in prayer,
As thy moments pass from sight,
For our lost and dead, whose low green graves
O'ershadow the sunshine's light,
While winter's drift on and June days shine
Good-night, Old Year, good night.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Steamers Sunk.—On last Thursday the steamers Ingomar and New State, were both sunk between this city and Wheeling—the former at the "Sisters," at nine o'clock in the morning; and the latter at Cox's Riffle, about one mile above Wellsburg. The Ingomar struck a snag and sunk in seven feet of water. She was valued at $10,000 and had no insurance. She was one of the regular Pittsburgh and Parkersburg packets.—Her freight was partially saved. The boat was owned in Pittsburgh, and is a complete wreck.

The New State was struck by a large sheet of ice, and sunk in about twenty minutes. The freight was secured. The boat was owned by Messrs. Booth, Battelle & Co., of Wheeling, and was fully insured. It is thought that the greater portion of the steamer will be saved.—[Steubenville Gazette, Jan. 7.

How to Prevent Kerosene Accidents.—Never fill the lamp when lighted. Trim always by day, putting in fresh oil every morning and removing the charred portions of the wick. Avoid exposing the lamp to sudden drafts, which blow the flames into the reservoir of oil and explode them. Carry them about as little as possible, and before doing so, lower the wick. Never burn with a flame too low, for this causes smoke and smell. Never extinguish them by blowing; there is always a gas in the reservoir of the lamp, and the instant the flame descends and comes in contact therewith, explosion follows; put them out by covering the wick. If these simple instructions are attended to, explosion is impossible, all bad smells avoided, and a light obtained twice as brilliant as gas at half the cost.

New Enterprise.—Mr. Milo Somers is nearly ready to put a mill in operation on the Two-Mile Run, some 20 or 25 rods below the old burying ground in this place. The building is up, under roof, and the engine on the ground, and we suppose from the indications, will be in running order in the course of a few weeks. It is intended for the time being for the grinding of corn, and for chopping purposes generally; and if the experiment proves at all successful, it is proposed in due time to enlarge the building by the addition of a flouring department. A mill has long been a want in this immediate vicinity. The erection of a suitable one was agitated in the columns of the ARGUS nearly a dozen of years ago. Its advantages to our own citizens and those back and below can hardly be over estimated. Therefore they should see that due encouragement is given to the present undertaking, so that its permanence and future enlargement is assured.

An Incident at the Reno Funeral.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 24th tells the following:

Miss Laura Reno, the sister of the victims of the New Albany assassination, who was in the city yesterday, is described by those well acquainted with her, as a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments. It is also said that she possesses a large part of the brains of the family, which, added to an inflexible will and an intense desire for revenge, will sooner or later bring ruin or death upon some of the murderers of her brothers. At their funeral at Seymour, a few days ago, the attendance was quite large, and among other persons, a resident of Seymour, whose name we have forgotten, dropped in.—He had scarcely made his appearance, before Miss Reno rose from her seat, and walking across the room, fiercely told him that was no place for him, that she recognized in him one of the murderers of her brothers, and if he did not leave immediately, it would be the worse for him. The fellow slunk out of the house like a whipped cur, frightened almost to death. Unless a great mistake has been made in the estimation of Laura Reno's character the Jackson County Regulators will find that the oath of revenge she took over the dead body of Frank Reno, was no more empty threat, to be forgotten in an hour, but a promise of terrible meaning.

Our Railroads.—The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at a meeting at Cleveland on the 6th inst., elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: J. N. McCullough, J. Gist, J. Graham Gardner, James F. Clark, E. P. Coe, of Ohio; B. F. Jones, James Strickney, of Pennsylvania; N. A. Prentiss, John D. Taylor, N. Milliard and Wm. Denman, of New York. A Cleveland paper, speaking of the election, says: In this election the issue was between the interests of "Erie" and those opposed thereto. Since the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway by the Directors of the Erie road, it has been the object of the latter to effect an arrangement by which a broad gauge line could be run into the Union Passenger Depot, thereby making close connections with other lines. This could only be accomplished by securing a board of directors for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road in the interest of Erie. This done, a third rail laid on the track of that road from Ravenna or Newburg to this city, would afford the desired facilities. It is understood that the object sought after has been gained in the election, the board chosen on Wednesday being in favor of granting to the Erie Railway the privilege of laying the third rail and running trains over the Cleveland & Pittsburgh track, into the Union Depot. The election was one of unusual importance, and the result was awaited with no small degree of interest by the railroad men of this and other cities.

The annual report of the directors of the road for the year 1868, is a highly gratifying exhibit of the year's business. The gross receipts of the year are stated at $3,423,212 60, an increase over the previous year of $194,801 92. The expenses are given at $1,670,425 14, a decrease from 1867 of $18,882 29, notwithstanding a largely increased tonnage. The Company paid during the year in mortgage interest, lease of branch to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and mortgage bonds of 1,900, in the aggregate $424,884 65, leaving as the net income of the year's business [illegible] 41. The Company added materially to its facilities during the year, and begins the year 1869 with the promise of still better results.

An exchange, in relating to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad gives this gratifying intelligence of the financial condition of the above road: The Fort Wayne Road earned net, last year [illegible]. At the close of the year it had [illegible]. Of this the Board has voted to expend immediately $400,000 in rolling stock, its present machinery not being adequate to the transaction of its immense business. It is expected that the net earnings next year will [illegible], and it is decided, we understand, not to increase the capital stock of the company. Nor is it likely that extra dividends will be declared for some time to come. The policy will be to use the surplus earnings in equiping the road and building double track.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIGHTON TP., Dec. 11, 1868.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Allow me through your columns to give a short description of a trip through the south-eastern part of Kansas.

Leaving Rochester, Pa., on Monday, 23d, at 3:40 p. m., we arrived at Lawrence City, Douglas Co., Kansas, on the 25th, at 11 a. m. This being Thanksgiving day, business was not very brisk.—After passing two hours in the city, and spending some time with Denman and Gorrill, real estate agents, we continued our journey.

The air was cold, and the streets muddy where they were not covered with snow. We took the cars for Ottawa, the road not being completed any further in that direction.

We arrived there about sundown.—This is quite a flourishing town. There are four or five churches, two hotels, and very muddy streets. The moon shone out very brightly. In the morning the mud was frozen, but not so hard as to keep a horse or wagon from breaking through, and we started for Leroy by stage. Six passengers and driver made quite a load for two horses. They changed horses four times. The distance being forty-eight miles, we did not get to Leroy until ten o'clock at night, the horses all being in poor condition and much jaded, except those on the first station.

We crossed five small creeks, our direction being south-west, and the streams running south-east. There was not more than one mile of timber passed through in the forty-eight miles, that is, from Ottawa to Leroy. There were but few settlements along the road.—There is one Catholic church on an elevated prairie, which we could see at a distance of fifteen miles. There is one fine stone dwelling house near the road side, a very beautiful situation for viewing the surrounding country.

I had been walking for some time and was far enough ahead of the stage to seat myself on a rock and wait until it came up. From this place I could see houses twenty or twenty-five miles' distance to the south-east. Some of the improvements were enclosed with stone fences, others rails, board and Osage hedge. The Osage grows very rapidly and soon makes a fence.

Saturday 28. This morning we started for Eureka on foot. After going a mile we came to the Osage river. This is a very rapid stream from thirty to forty yards wide. There was a skiff at the opposite side from us. The ferry man being at a distance husking corn, we would have to wait until noon or go to some other place. Going down the stream to a mill, the miller had two horses and a colored boy. We mounted the horses with the boy on behind, passing up the stream in the shallow water. So that we could go with the current. The water came up on the horses' sides about half way. The boy returned with the horses. And we then wended our way through the woods and cornfields for some time. We next came to Turkey creek. Going up it a short distance we found a man and boy building a pen to put corn in. By the use of one of their mules we were soon on the south side. After going a mile or more we came to a house. The gentleman gave us the directions, looking south-west. Eight or ten miles ahead we could see a house and timber. It was much easier to see to the object than to walk to it.—About 2 p. m. we came up with a wagon going from mill. He had gone the day before, the distance thirty-two miles to the mill. We rode and stopped with him all night. In the morning we crossed the Virdigres on horses, as horses and mules are the only bridges in that country. There is nice timber on this stream, but not so much as on the Neosho.

We were out on the prairie in time to see the sun rise. Going two miles we came to West creek. Crossed on a pony. The next prairie was ten or twelve miles wide. This prairie is rocky in places, and I think not fertile. Bachelor creek was the next obstacle in our way. It, like the nave, was lovely. After bridging part way across we found the other part navigable for boots. After walking three or four miles we came to Wolf creek. Crossed on a load of corn hauled by three yoke of cattle, the driver riding a pony. After making several efforts we succeeded in hiring a man to convey us to Eureka in a two-horse wagon, light wagons and buggies being (like hen teeth) few and far between.

Eureka is the county seat of Greenwood Co. This town consists of one hotel, one school house, saw mill, four stores, post office, carpenter shop, and four or five dwelling houses, all of which were built during the last summer except one.

There is no ground enclosed except the hay rack at the hotel. We attended preaching at the school house in the evening. There were twenty-five persons present. I did not learn the minister's name, Congregationalist by denomination.

In the morning we left the town for the lonely peasant's cabin twelve miles distant. Arrived there at one p. m., and was greeted by a young man formerly a citizen of Sharon, this county.

I will not describe house and furniture now.

He has located on a quarter section lying west of Silver creek and south of Spring creek, the streams running at a right angle, having timber on both and a beautiful prairie bottom between them.

We had now gone as far south as we wished to go, and further from the railroad than I wished to be. The distance to Topeka, the capital of the State, and nearest station being over one hundred miles. In the morning we started north. Three persons and a pony made our company. Having forty feet of rope to the pony for a lariat, one rode over the stream, the other holding the end of the rope to bring the pony back. This did well enough until we came to the River. It being too wide pony was obliged to carry two at once. By this means we arrived at Eureka. Stopped one night at the hotel.

On Wednesday morning the 2d we left Eureka, and on Saturday morning, 5th, arrived at Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Taking the train via St. Louis and Indianapolis, Decatur, we arrived safe at Rochester Tuesday morning, 8th

J. G. H.

—Mark Twain is again in Cleveland.

The [illegible] by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic on Friday night [illegible] was a decided success and reflected great credit upon all connected with it.

The hall was most tastefully decorated with flags [illegible] wreaths of evergreen, arms, etc., all of which [illegible] most agreeably with the occasion and the scenes through which the actors have passed on the tented field.

[illegible] made by Morgan [illegible], Esq., of the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle was replete with the spirit of patriotism and eloquent diction. The touching language in which he referred to the old flag" and the heroism of those who followed it through the bloody scenes of the [illegible] it was worthy of the cause of patriotism.

The [illegible] received on behalf of the Grand Army by Capt. Eberhart in a brief and eloquent allusion to the history of the past and the bright future which spreads out before our nation.

The installation of officers was very credibly conducted, and was by no means the least interesting feature of the entertainment.

Major Critchlow, with four others, [illegible] vocal music; while that given by the brass band was such as we have rarely heard excelled.

Capt. Eberhart read Whittier's poem entitled [illegible] John De Matha," "Sheridan's Ride," and "The Nation's Dead," in all of which he fully maintained his well-merited reputation as an elocutionist.

We must not neglect to state that the exercises were preceded by an address to the Throne of Grace by the venerable and beloved Rev. Dr. Winter; which was not only grandly eloquent and full of pathos and patriotic fire, but as he thanked God for a country to love and defend and alluded to the scenes of the past it seemed that every silver hair upon his aged head became radiant with the spirit of devotion, and his diction rose to the highest pitch of sublimity.

As we looked upon his form now bowed beneath the weight of three score years and ten, and listened to his sublime utterances we could but wish from our heart of hearts that his tones could reach the ear of every apologist for traitors within our country.

Well here we are, right on the threshold of a new year. Another year has gone, and with it many a glorious throng of happy dreams—dreams of happiness and joy too bright to last—all gone and left no cheerful light behind. Yet it brought in it the fullest realizations of earthly bliss to many and many a heart. It brought to our beloved country many bright harbingers of peace and prosperity; and let all pray and—work for the realization of the prayer—that the new year may bring us substantial weal, and all the attending blessings of a country, whose princes rule in righteousness.—May the bells of this year

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

DION.

MR. EDITOR:—It was our fortune to be at the Presbyterian church in Bridgewater New Year's evening, and witness the presence of some two hundred Sabbath School children and their teachers and friends. The occasion was a social festival given to the children by the officers and teachers. The scholars were arranged in classes as they appear in school every Sunday; and after appropriate devotional exercises each class was bountifully served by its teacher with cakes, candies, &c., which so much please the little folks. In return each class had some well selected and more or less valuable present for its teacher.

A large and very beautiful Family Bible was presented by the teachers to Sam'l. Moorhead, Esq. for his long, faithful and efficient labors as teacher and superintendent. The presentation was made through J. R. Harrah, Esq., of Beaver, in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, and was received by Mr. Moorhead in a manner that indicated complete surprise, and that he was much moved by this unexpected mark of appreciation.

A splendid Silver Pitcher was presented to Rev. J. M. Shields by O. R. Coe, as the representative of the Good Templars of Rochester; the result of some popular voting at a fair held by them on the previous evening. Mr. Shields in accepting this beautiful present, over it promised, in a manner expressive of deep feeling, his future co-operation with the Good Templars of Rochester in their noble work of advancing the cause of temperance, and with his hand upon the Pitcher renewed the pledge (which we think should be made and kept by every minister of the Gospel) of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage. The proceedings were enlivened at proper intervals by vocal and instrumental music by the Sabbath-school choir, as well as by a few choice pieces of vocal music by Esq. Coe. All passed off pleasantly, every effort was a success, and most clearly indicated that the Presbyterian Sabbath-school of Bridgewater is a live and valuable institution, and entitled to the hearty co-operation and support of all who would have children trained up in the way they should go.

A SPECTATOR.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 4 1869.

Serious Illness.—Miss Mary Kingsley, a daughter of Bishop Kingsley, of Cleveland, has been visiting for some days Miss Ellie Clarke, at the residence of the latters father, Cyrus Clarke, Esq., of this place. Monday morning last was the time fixed for Mr. Clarke's son Cyrus to return to Pittsburgh, and just before train time Miss K. went up stairs for a book, which she wished to show to him. Not returning promptly, Mr. Clarke went into the hall, and there found her lying on the carpet, bleeding slightly from the mouth. Thinking she had fallen he lifted her and carried her to her room, not supposing it anything serious. It was soon after discovered that Miss K. had suffered a severe hemmorhage, as a large quantity of blood was found on the bed. She states that the last thing she remembered was holding by the foot board of the bed to prevent falling. How she got down stairs she knows nothing about. Physicians were immediately called in who pronounced it a dangerous case of hemmorhage of the stomach. She has had several severe hemmorhages since, and is now lying at Mr. Clarke's in a very precarious situation. Her parents were telegraphed to Cleveland, and are here.—[New Castle Courant, Jan. 7.

A Case of Assault and Battery.—On last Saturday a discharged employee at the cutlery establishment in Beaver Falls, made an attack upon Mr. Fisher, the Superintendent of the works, and beat him in a shocking manner before assistance could be rendered him. Mr. Fisher is said to be very badly hurt, but in all probability not dangerously injured. The assaulting party gave himself up to the authorities, and we presume all the facts connected with the affair will be elicited before the officers of the law.

Its good effects are permanent. In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing; (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 4t.

—A jury has decided that Ebenezer Haskell, for three years an inmate of a mad house in Philadelphia, is sane.

[illegible]

I saw her last night at a party,
(The beautiful party at Mead's,)
And looking remarkably hearty,
For a widow so young in her weeds;
Yet I knew she was suffering sorrow
[illegible]
[illegible]
So much from the language of dress?

Her shawl was as sable as night;
[illegible] her shawl,
And her [illegible] in the light
[illegible] a funeral pall;
Her robe had [illegible] of the year—
(How nicely it fitted her shape!)—
[illegible]
Rolling over in billows of crape!

[illegible]
That she might have [illegible] her face
Were kindly permitted to flow
In ripples of ebony lace;
While even her fan in its play,
Had quite a lugubrious scope,
And seemed to be waiving away
The ghost of the angel of Hope!

Yet rich as the robes of a Queen
Was the sombre apparel she wore;
I'm certain I never had seen
Such sumptuous sorrow before;
And I couldn't help thinking the beauty,
In mourning the loved and the lost,
Was doing her conjugal duty
Altogether regardless of cost!

One surely would say a devotion,
Performed at so vast an expense,
Betrayed an excess of emotion
That was really something immense;
And yet, as I viewed at my leisure
Those tokens of tender regard,
I thought: It is scarce without measure—
The sorrow that goes by the yard!

Ah! grief is a curious passion;
And yours—I am sore afraid—
The very next phase of the fashion
Will find it beginning to fade;
Though dark are the shadows of grief,
The morning will follow the night;
Half tints will betoken [illegible],
Till joy shall be symboled in white!

Ah! well—it were idle to quarrel
With Fashion or aught she may do;
And so I conclude with a moral
And metaphor—warranted new;
When measles come handsomely out,
The patient is safest they say;
And the sorrow is mildest, no doubt,
That works in a similar way.

Sudden Death.—An esteemed friend near Frankfort Springs, this county, writes us as follows concerning a sudden death in that vicinity.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, PA., Jan. 9.

ED. ARGUS:—The people of this vicinity were somewhat startled on last Thursday morning by learning that Samuel Wycoff, a steady, sober man, who had been living by himself for about three months past, had been discovered dead in his bed, and was supposed to have been in that condition for about a week past. He had told several of his neighbors on and before the Thursday previous, that he intended going to Wellsville to visit his sister, and from thence to Steubenville, and they, supposing him absent on this account, thought nothing strange of the house being shut up, and no signs of his appearance about. On the evening of Dec. 31st Mr. Walter Martin had taken him up some flour and left about dark, at which time he was complaining of some pain in his head, but said he still ate heartily. This was the last that had been seen of him, until Thursday morning of this week, David Reed on whose place he lived, and who had stock on the place, being down about the house feeding the stock, discovered one of the doors somewhat open, and supposing he had come home, went into the house and thinking he had not yet risen, went to his chamber door and discovered him lying dead on the bed. He immediately gave the alarm and Wm. H. Frazier, Esq., being notified, proceeded to call a jury and held an inquest on the body. The jury upon examing the body and hearing the evidence, rendered the following verdict, viz:

"The jury agree in the opinion that Samuel Wycoff, dec'd, came to his death by the visitation of God on the night of December 31st, A. D., 1868."

He was a man of middle age, and had been a widower for about three months past, his wife having died about the first of October last, leaving an infant child, who still survives and has been in the care of his wife's mother for some time past.

A LITTLE EPISODE OF THE WAR.

General Grant almost a prisoner—how he escaped Jenkins' Cavalry.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Times.]

CINCINNATI, Dec 14. 1868.

The following little episode in the life of General Grant has never been in print, and will not surprise your readers any more than it will the man of reticence himself.

In the summer of 1865, business of an important character called me to Louisa, Kentucky, a small country town, located some thirty miles up the Big Sandy river. On arriving there I presented to Col. Mimms, the commander of the place, my recommendations, which were of such a character as to cause me to be placed in one of the nicest rooms in the only hotel in the burgh, which was also the headquarters of all the officers. One day I noticed Colonel Mimms talking with an officer of the rebel army, who had come in and given himself up. Mimms seeing me, called me up and introduced the stranger as General Korns lately in command of Jenkins' famous Virginia Cavalry. A few minutes conversation was enough to recall quite a number of battles in which we had been mutually engaged, though with faces turned toward each other. Learning that he was without accommodation I cordially invited him to share my room with me—an invitation that he was not slow in accepting, as his quiet demeanor and natural modesty led him to avoid being an object of curiosity for the many bluecoats who had never had the pleasure of seeing a "Johnny" before. After arriving in my room and drinking several glasses of water (?) together, we again sat down and recalled our hardships and efforts in behalf of our respective causes.

After musing for a moment to himself the general looked up and said: "I came very near giving this war a different termination." Such an assertion from a man whom I knew of few words excited my greatest curiosity, and I told him that a rehearsal of such an important affair would be peculiarly interesting; and to show that I was not far out of the way I have concluded to give, as nearly as possible, his own version of the matter:

"You remember in the latter part of '63, after Grant had knocked daylight out of Bragg's army by capturing Lookout Mountain, for which he was promoted to a lieutenant generalship, he took a tour of inspection through East Tennessee. At this time I was with my old command in that section of the country, and early one morning I started my men off on a long march, remaining behind a short time to arrange some of my private papers.

"In a few minutes I heard horsemen coming up the road, and to avoid being seen I stepped into a heavy thicket and had barely done so when a Union officer wearing a major general's uniform, accompanied by three or four orderlies, came riding past. Being alone, of course I could not do anything, and before I could have had time to have reached my command and returned, the officer was [illegible] in the camp, which was only about three quarters of a mile from where I was. I soon afterwards learned that the officer was Grant. The query naturally passed my mind as to what would have been the resut if General Grant had been captured, and I was prevented from having a fit of hysterics by remembering that we still had Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan.

NASBY is going to emigrate from the Corners to New York, where the Democracy have a footing not likely to be disturbed. He announces his programme as follows:

The only thing that stands in the way uv my acquirin politikle influence in Noo York is the lack uv suffishent capital to start a grosery with. If I kin get that capital I shel start it on a corner, if possible. I shel get control uv ten votes, wich by joodishus repeatin kin be made to count fifty. Then I hev suthin positive. With these votes back uv me I kin insist upon a share—with money I kin get more votes—with more votes more money, and with money I kin buy posishen. In Noo York the startin pint is a few votes, and votes is got by whiskey. My pint is to get control uv a trifle more whiskey than I kin consoom myself.

I shel in time go to Congris; I shel hev control [illegible] streets; I shel furnish armories with black walnut, silver mounted racks, and I may posibly hev ten or twenty on the new Court house.

Uv course when I go to Noo York I change my name to McNasby and my first name to Michael.

The Treasury Outlook.

The Secretary's estimate of $303,000,000, for the expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are to be cut down by Congress to an outside figure of $290,000,000.

The receipts into the Treasury for the same year are estimated by the Secretary to reach $341,000,000, showing a net balance of $51,000,000, to be applicable to the reduction of the public debt. But other estimates equally reliable put the probable receipts at $350,000,000, with a possible increase of even another hundred millions under an honest collection of the revenue; all applicable to a still farther reduction of the debt.

Thus we have, upon all the showings from every quarter, good reasons to anticipate a surplus ranging from $51,000,000, up to $153,000,000, and which will be directly applicable to the diminution of the public obligations. For this encouraging outlook, and for the auspicious promise of its reality, the country is already indebted to the incoming new order of things.—Pitts. Gazette.

A rumor is current in Indiana that the Reno gang, six of whom were hung by Judge Lynch, at Seymour and New Albany, were in fact guiltless of the great express robbery at Marshfield, for which they were arrested. It is added that the real culprits are still at large. These reports are producing a great sensation in that State. It is maintained however, that the Reno's deserved hanging, irrespective of that affair, for numberless other offenses against the laws.

THE remains of John Minor Botts arrived at Richmond Saturday evening, and were laid in state at the Capitol.

The dry goods firm which failed in Boston Fryday, is stated to be Lowrie, Blood & Hammond.

EIGHT missionaries bound for China and Japan, sailed last Saturday on the California Steamer.

Silver coin is a nuisance in Canida, and it is said that two millions are to be exported.

A celebrated New York barber said not long since, that nine-tenths of his customers preferred to have their hair dressed with "Barrett's Hair Restorative" to any other substance, as it keeps the scalp so cool and free from dandruff.—[Troy Daily Whig.

—Queen Olga, of Greece, is said to be the leader of war party in that kingdom and she uses all her influence in every

—Mr. Dickens denounces the paragraph which represents him as about to retire from the conduct of All the Year Round.

Married.

CRAMER—GEORGE—On the 26th of December, 1868, in Glasgow, Beaver Co., Pa., by Esq. John McFall, Mr. Fred Cramer and Miss Mary George, both of Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio.

CRISTLER—BELLES—On the 7th of January, 1869, by the same, Mr. Samuel Cristler, of Lawrence, Kansas, to Miss Mary A. Belles, of Liverpool, Ohio.

REEDER—KNAPAR—Dec. 23d, 1868, by Rev. Louis Paine, Milo Reeder to Caroline Knapar, both of Beaver Co., Pa.

DUNLAP—REEDER—Dec. 31st, by the same, Albert Dunlap to Harriet Reeder, both of Beaver Co., Pa.

KRONK—BARTON—Jan. 7th, 1869, by Rev. James Hollingshead, Mr. Joseph Kronk, of Industry tp., to Miss Barbara Barton, of Beaver Co., Pa.

ESCH—GREGORY—Jan. 10th, 1869, by Rev. James Hollingshead, Mr. I. Robert Esch, of Switzerland, to Miss Clara Gregory, of Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa.

HOLLINGSWORTH-ALEXANDER-Dec. 24, by Rev. James R. Mills, Mr. B. F. Hollingsworth and Miss Sadie J. Alexander, all of New Brighton, Pa.

LAKE—FETTER—Dec. 29, by the same, Mr. John Lake, of Sewickley, and Miss Mary Fetter, of New Brighton, Pa.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, January 11, 1869.

The general markets have been dull during the past week, and there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. Flour and some kinds of Grain were a little firmer during the early part of the week, in sympathy with Chicago, but there was no improvement in the demand, and no advance in prices. The general impression is that those commodities are not likely to go any higher, and those who have bought with that expectation will most likely be disappointed. Everything emanating from the Hog product is firm and higher. In other articles there have been no important changes.

APPLES—Are coming in more, but with a continued steady demand, prices are well sustained, $3 50 to $5 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull [illegible] quote at 35 to 40 for good to prime roll.

BEANS—$3 50 to $3 75 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4 to 4½ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is better and the market is getting stronger, though as yet prices are unchanged. Peaches at 12 to 13 for quarters, and 15 to 16 for halves. Apples, 10 to 11c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 13 to 14c.

EGGS—Dull at 30 to 32c.

HAY—Sales off wharf of common to strictly prime Timothy at $18 to $25 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and higher; we now quote Shoulders at 15 and Sugar Cured Hams at 19. Country Lard 17 to 18 and prime City at 19 to 19½ in tierces, and 20 to 22½ in kegs. Mess Pork $29 50 to $30.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; sales by the car load at 75 and in store at 80 to 85c.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat, and while the market is dull prices are nominally unchanged. Oats quiet but firm; generally held at 65 on track and 67 to 68 in store. Rye may be quoted at $1 47 to $1 48 for small lots, and $1 50 for round lots. Corn continues dull and new shelled may be quoted at 80 to 82, little or no old corn in this market. Occasional sales of Western Barley at $1 85 to $1 90.

TALLOW—Rendered 11 to 11½c.

FLOUR—The little flurry noted the other day, has about subsided, and the market is quiet and unchanged. We quote Spring Wheat, $7 50 to $8 00, and Winter Wheat, $8 75 to $9 25 per barrel. Rye Flour $7 75 to $8.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Wycoff, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned. ARCHIBALD RALSTON, Administrator.
Jan13

SHINGLES! Shingles!!

The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2, 16 and 18 SHINGLES, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad.
D. SHUMAKER.
Jan. 11, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Jan. 5, 1869.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. upon the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of government, State and local taxes. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
jan13:3t

FOR RENT on reasonable terms, a frame house containing six rooms and cellar, with 14 acres of tillable land, besides pasture for two cows, 75 large bearing apple trees, stable, wash house and outbuildings, a never-failing spring of soft water at the door, and a Boston Cooking Range in the house. Possession will be given the 1st of April 1869. This property is situate near the eastern part of the Borough of New Brighton, and commands a view of New Brighton, Beaver Falls, and Beaver. It is suitable for a retired family.
Apply on the premises of CHARLES HIGBY.
Jan. 11, 1869.—3t

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William F. [illegible], of Bridgewater, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Hurst House in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Jan13:2t

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY.

NEW BRIGHTON, Jan. 4, 1869.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$187,371 95
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes,	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	31,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,978 26
Expense Account and Taxes	[illegible]
Real Estate and Banking House	12,364 42
Due from Banks	2,889 95
Coin	1,873 79
Legal Tender Bank Notes and Checks,	29,143 83
	$343,383 36
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$150,000 00
National Bank circulation	93,097 00
State	165 00
Dividends unpaid	1,035 27
Contingent fund	11,060 00
Due Depositors	71,955 26
Discount, Exchange and Interest,	13,658 95
Due Banks	2,441 88
	$343,383 36

The above statement is a correct abstract from the Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
jan13:1t

ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier,
CURES
Scrofula in its various forms,
SUCH AS
Consumption in its earlier stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.
—ALSO—
SYPHILIS
in all its forms.
Diseases of Women,
Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel, General Bad Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, it is a perfect Renovator.

Rosadalis eradicates every kind of humor and taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury. It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many Thousands of our best citizens.
☞ For Testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year.
Prepared only by
DR. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.
244 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
jan13'69

Miscellaneous.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD,
3d Street, Beaver, Pa.
Especial attention given to diseases of Woman and Children.
OFFICE CONSULTATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS FREE
The Doctor can always be found at his office except when attending to professional duties.
Jan. 6, 1869.—1y

Take Notice—The public are respectfully invited to call at the Foundry of the undersigned in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., and examine the largest and best assorted lot of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves in the County. We sell them low, and warrant them to be all we claim them. THOS. CAMPBELL.
Dec. 23, 1868—3m.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Thomas Murray sends, Greeting: Whereas Lucinda Murray did on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, present her petition to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, praying that for the cause therein set forth, she might be divorced and separated from the nuptial ties and bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Thomas Murray. We therefore command you the said Thomas Murray, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, then to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lucinda Murray, and to show cause if any you have why the said Lucinda Murray should not be divorced and separated from the nuptial ties and bonds of matrimony contracted with you agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail.
Witness the Hon. Alexander W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1868.
MILTON LAWRENCE. Associate Judge.
JOHN S. LITTLE, Sheriff.
Beaver, Jan. 2, 1869.—5w

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, A. W. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
Corner 3d & Diamond,
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,
Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Patent Medicines of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes ONLY.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours day and night. We also have an assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Spices, canned Fruits, Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies, Raisins, Cheese, Crackers, &c., &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
S. H. HIBBARD & CO.
Jan. 6, 1869.

DR. W. H. Sutherland,
DENTIST,
Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOCAL OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.
sep30:ly

P. JEUNET.
Watch Maker and Jeweler.
Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
sep1'69

Oak Bark Wanted.—The highest cash price paid for oak bark at the Beaver Falls Tannery.
dec22-3t

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS;
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES
in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.
Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought any where else.
Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
[illegible] J. MOORE.

FARMERS!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.
IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

The Last Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS.
CORNER OF
Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,
(First corner below Depot.)
DEALERS IN
LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS &c., &c.

Legal &c.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Adam Beckenbaugh, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.
JOHN S. LITTELL, Administrator.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James Hood, of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.
R. A. MOON, Hookstown, } Executors.
ELIZA HOOD, Hanover tp.,

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Saml. Shrodes dec'd, of Hopewell tp., Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
WILLIAM SHRODES of Moon Tp., Admr.
Dec. 9, 1868.

J. C. Frouk vs. D. B. Jeffries. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 33 November T., 1867, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is therefore hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

Michael Grim vs. R. Pritchard & Co. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 149 March T., 1868, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim, being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case. Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Black, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make payment on or before that time or leave their bills with Mrs. Margaret May, in Beaver, the last week in December. SAMUEL BLACK, Admr.
Dec9

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention.
S. P. CUMMINS.
Dec. 2, 1868.

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NEW FALL GOODS
AT
S. J. Cross & Co's.
ROCHESTER, PA.
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels,	Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels,	Alpacas,
Merinos,	Delaines,
Ginghams,	Prints,
Shawls,	Hosiery,
Gloves,	

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CANTON FLANNEL.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.
READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HATS AND CAPS
NEW STYLES AND CHEAP

Boots and Shoes
A larger and better Stock than we have ever before kept. Mens' and Boys', Womens', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gum Shoes, just bought and
FOR SALE LOW.

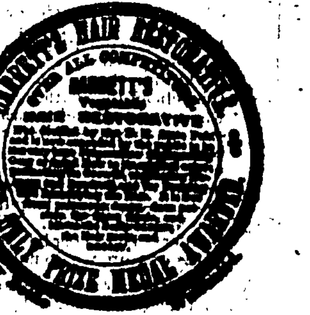
ALSO,
Our usual Stock of
HARDWARE AND NAILS
GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

Bacon,		Oils,
	Paints,	
Grain,		Putty,

Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c.

We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something NEW to show our customers.

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE
CALL AND SEE!
S. J. CROSS & CO.
Rochester, Oct. 6th, 1868.



J. S. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

J. C. Hammond,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., &c.
Goods of all kinds bought for cash. A good assortment of the different kinds of potatoes always on hand. All goods delivered when desired.
Call and see us on Connecticut street, near the Public School House, in Rochester, Pa.
[illegible]

THE FLIGHT AND CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BY EDWARD A. POLLARD.

While Grant and Lee thundered before Petersburg, Jefferson Davis fled from Richmond, without a word of public explanation, with none of that benediction or encouragement which [illegible] is expected to impart to his people in such a catastrophe—escaping with the ignomy of an obscure, mean fugitive, if not positively in the character of a deserter. Some explanation has been offered of his singular conduct on this occasion to those whom, in the day of power, he was accustomed, after the affectation of a fond and paternal rule, to call "his people," in the statement that the Government at Richmond had no expectation of Lee's disaster, and was thus painfully hurried in its evacuation of the capital.

The statement is untrue, and the source is unavailing. The writer well knows, what has not heretofore been imparted to public curiosity, that Jefferson Davis had, many weeks before Lee's catastrophe, made the most careful and exacting preparations for escape. The matter had been fully consulted with his cabinet, in profound secrecy; and it had been agreed that, to secure the escape of the President and his principal officers, the *Shenandoah* should be ordered to cruise off the coast of Florida to take the distinguished fugitives on board, who had selected the coast for their exit from the Confederacy, and their extrication from its falling fortunes. These orders had been sent to the Confederate cruiser many days before Lee's lines were broken. It was calculated that the President's party might make an easy and deliberate escape in the way agreed upon, as the communications with the Florida coast were then scarcely doubtful, and once on the *Shenandoah*, a fast sailer, the most valuable remnant of the Confederate navy, they might soon obtain an asylum on a foreign shore. Other preparations were made for the flight; all the papers of the Government were revised, and marked for destruction, abandonment or preservation, according to their contents; and even Mr. Davis' private baggage was put in order for transportation. Of course the public knew nothing of these preparations, and it did not even suspect them. Mr. Daniel, of the Richmond *Examiner*, had repeatedly said, with bitterness, that whatever the event of the war, whatever its misfortunes, Mr. Davis would be certain to provide for his personal safety, above that of all others; and indeed this journal had suggested that, for this mean reason, the President had invariably blanched at any retaliation upon the enemy involving the penalty of death. But many people resented this thought of the *Examiner*; they persisted in believing that President Davis would stand with the army when the Confederate flag was lowered, and accept a common lot with them and the people; and they called to mind his heroic words, spoken to the troops in Virginia in 1861, at the beginning of the war:—"When the last line of bayonets is levelled I will be with you."

By the way, it is remarkable that so little has been obtained, by the capture or discovery of documents, of the secret history of the Confederacy.—True, there have been collected at Washington some documentary relics, under the title of "Rebel Archives;" and the pretentious construction of a Bureau to take care of them, and certain foolish provisions against the access to them of public curiosity, have given the idea of some value and mystery attached to them. But they are historically worthless; scarcely anything more than the official platitudes, dry and barren amplifications of stories which have been told a hundred times in the newspapers. There was captured in Richmond only the refuse of the Confederate archives. It is a curious and romantic fact, not generally known, that the bulk of the valuable papers of the Confederate Government, including the corresponence of Jefferson Davis, exists to-day in concealment; that many days before the fall of Richmond there was a careful selection of important papers, especially those in the office of the President, and letters which involved confidences in the North and in Europe, and that these were secretly conveyed out of Richmond, and deposited in a place where they remain concealed to this time, and will probably not be unearth in this generation. Where is this repository of the secrets of the Confederate Government the writer is not prepared to say. Indeed, he has never been able to obtain other than very general information of the present place of these papers, and even as to the limits of the locality he was bound by obligations of private confidence, which it is impossible to violate. Yet the world may know, and it is at least some historical satisfaction, that the most valuable papers of the Southern Confederacy, including the correspondence of Jefferson Davis, reported to have been held with important parties in the North and in Europe, and which *might yet involve the personal safety* of some of them, and possibly found prosecutions, did not perish in the catastrophe of Richmond; that they are yet preserved in a manner and place to defy discovery, and secure against loss or mutilation—dedicated, perhaps, to the curiosity of a distant generation.*

After having safely bestowed his important papers, and by this measure consulted to some degree his personal safety, it might be supposed that Mr. Davis would be prepared to leave Richmond with some appearance of self-possession and dignity.—But after all the provisions for his flight, the signal for it was so sudden and dramatic—announced to him in the shape of Lee's dread telegram, while he sat in St. Paul's church with the sunshine of a calm and beautiful day pulsing through the windows—as to have some effect of surprise at least, breaking down his equanimity and reducing him to that condition of fluster and tremulousness with which the weak man receives the news of misfortune, no matter how long he has vaguely expected it, and practiced against the moment of its announcement.

He nervously prepared at his house his private baggage, assisted by Mrs. Davis, and he never ventured in the streets until, under the cover of the night, he got unobserved on the train that was to convey him from Richmond. He did not forget the gold in the Treasury; that, amounting to less than forty thousand dollars, it had been proposed some days before, in Congress, to distribute as largesses to the discontented soldiers; but Mr. Davis had insisted upon reserving it for exigencies, and it was now secured in his baggage. He did forget his sword, [illegible] present from some [illegible] in England, had [illegible] to the Richmond Armory [illegible] repairs; it was abandoned [illegible] seen of [illegible] relic of the Southern Confederacy was [illegible] of [illegible] lager [illegible] Richmond, [illegible] it was what re[illegible] of Jeff Davis' sword, and that [illegible] might be purchased for [illegible] dollars. Whether the [illegible] has [illegible] disposed [illegible] treasure we do not know.

[illegible] was accompanied on the first [illegible] by his family, some of his personal staff, and three members of his Cabinet: Gen. Breckenridge, Secretary of war; Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, and Mr. Reagan, Postmaster-General. The party journeyed without accident or adventure to Danville, sitting mostly in moody silence, as the train shrieked through the night that a few miles further was being torn by explosions, through whose fitful chasms of light, Lee's army marched as into impenetrable darkness. Arrived at Danville, Mr. Davis issued a proclamation; out of place there, inaccessible to the army, and which would have been much more fitly made before he had abandoned the post of danger in Richmond. But the exaltation of spirits he obtained after having passed the boundary of danger, and got on the side of supposed personal safety, did not long survive. In a few days afterward came the news of Lee's surrender; and the president and his party [illegible] turned their faces to the South; Gen. Breckenridge being dispatched to Gen. Johnson's lines only to bring back to the party on their route the sorrowful news of his surrender.

Mr. Davis was the first to rally from this dismay. When he and his companions had left Richmond, it was in the belief that Lee could avoid surrender but a few days longer, and with the intention, as we have already said, of making their way to the Florida coast and embarking there for a foreign land. In the meditations of his journey, however, through North Carolina, the fugitive President appears to have conceived the alternative of venturing to the southwest, within reach of the forces of Taylor and Forest, in the hope of reviving the fortunes of the Confederacy within a limited territory. He suggested the alternative to General Breckenridge, as they traveled together, after the news of Johnston's surrender, but received only an evasive reply; the latter not sharing his hopes, but unwilling to mortify them by a candid declaration of opinion. Mr. Davis was remarkable for a sanguine temperament, but it was that which we observe in weak characters, "hoping against hope," fickle, flaring, extravagant, rather than that practical energy which renews itself on disaster and conquers fortune. The vision he had conjured up of a limited Confederacy around the mouths of the Mississippi might have looked plausible upon paper, but it was fatally defective in omitting the moral condition of the South. The unhappy President had not yet perceived that he had lost the faculty of inspiration, that the Southern people were in despair, and that, wherever he might go, he would find their countenances averted, their hopes abandoned, and their thoughts already committed to submission. But he was to realize very shortly how morally deserted and practically helpless he was. His first discovery of it was at Abbeville, South Carolina, where occurred one of the most pathetic scenes in history, over which the tenderness and charity of some of the actors have been disposed to draw the curtain, committing its sorrows to secrecy.

Mr. Davis reached Abbeville on the first of May. So far he had been accompanied by the fragments of five brigades, amounting in number to less than one thousand men, and reorganized in two battallions, at the front and in the rear of the long train which signalled his flight and foolishly obstructed his effort at escape. There were already painful evidences of the demoralization of the escort, and the story told almost at every mile, by stragglers from Johnston's command, was not calculated to inspire them. At Abbeville Mr. Davis resolved upon a council of war. It was composed of the five brigade commanders, and General Braxton Bragg (for the year past the "military adviser" of the President) was admitted to this last scene of the deliberations of the LOST CAUSE.

In the council Mr. Davis spoke with more than his accustomed facility and earnestness, inspired by hope, but without volubility or extravagance. He made a statement of surpassing plausibility. The South, he declared, was suffering from a panic; it yet had resources to continue the war; it was for those who remained with arms in their hands to give an example to re-animate others; such an act of devotion, besides being the most sublime thing in history, might yet save the country, and erect again its declining resolution. "It is but necessary," he said, "that the brave men yet with us should renew their determination to continue the war; they will be a nucleus for rapid re-enforcements, and will raise the signal of reanimation for the whole country." No one of the council answered him at length; the replies of the commanders were almost sunk to whispers; the scene was becoming painful; and it was at last agreed that each in his turn should announce his decision. Each answered slowly, reluctantly, in the negative; the only words added were that though they considered the war hopeless, they would not disband their men until they had guarded the President to a place of safety.

"No," exclaimed Mr. Davis, passionately. "I will listen to no proposition for my safety. I appeal to you for the cause of the country." Again he urged the commanders to accept his views.

"We were silent," says Gen. Basil Duke, one of the council, "for we could not agree with him, and we respected him too much to reply."

Mr. Davis yet stood erect, raised his hands to his head, as if in pain, and suddenly exclaimed, "*all hope is gone!*" added haughtily, "I see that the friends of the South are prepared to consent to her degredation;" and then sweeping the company with a proud and dispairing glance, he attempted to pass from the room.

But the blow was too much for his feeble organization. His face was white with anger and disappointment, and the mist of unshed tears was in his eyes—tears which pride struggled to keep back. The sentiment that all was lost went through his heart like the slow and measured thrust of a sword; as the wound sunk into it, it left him speechless; loose and tottering, he would have fallen to the floor, had not Gen. Breckinridge ended the scene by leading him faltering from the room. In a dead and oppressive silence the deserted leader, the fallen chief, secured a decent retreat for agonies which tears only could relieve.

It was the last council of the Confederacy. The hateful selfishness which originates in the attempt of each individual to extricate himself from a common misfortune soon broke out, no longer restrained by the presence of the President. The soldiers were discharged; but they clamored that they had no money to take them home. What of the Treasury gold that remained was divided among them. So fearful were they of marauders that they buried their coin in the woods, and in unfrequented places. With the disbandment of the troops Mr. Benjamin suggested a separation of the cabinet officers from the President, making an excuse that so large a party would advertise their flight, and increase the chances of capture. Mr. Davis was left to make his way to Georgia, Postmaster-General Reagan continuing to journey with him, and Breckinridge only to a point where he thought it convenient to leave for Florida. There were also in the party two or three of his staff officers, and a few straggling soldiers, who still kept up some show of an escort. Mrs. Davis had already preceded her husband to Georgia, and he now traveled slowly, and almost desolately, on horseback, having arranged that she should await him in the town of Washington.

The cruelest neglect or insult of his misfortune happened in passing through the small town of Griswoldville, the home of Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Davis, now an object of sympathy, worn, deserted, remained two or three days in Griswoldville; he might there, at least, have expected that one who had been so near him in office as the Vice President of the Confederacy, would have visited him, to tender some hospitality, or to offer an honorable condolence. Mr. Stephens never came near him, never sent him token or message, to his shame be it mentioned; for surely a mean nature is never more despicable than in its treatment of misfortune and its cowardly refuge, on such occasions, in old resentments or in selfish calculations.

From Griswoldville the now hunted President was soon driven again on his journey by news of the occupation of Augusta. He had also received news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and that event, he declared, confirmed his resolution not to leave the country. He inferred from the newspapers that he was accused as an accomplice in the crime, and he remarked to one of his staff officers that he "would prefer death to the dishonor of leaving the country under such an imputation." But with such a sentiment, it will occur to the reader that it would have been noble and decorous for Mr. Davis to have surrendered himself at the nearest Federal post, and to have demanded a trial. It would have placed him in a grand and winning attitude, one becoming a great man, one honorable to himself and the South, and redeeming him more than anything else in the eyes of the world. But unfortunately he accepted the base alternative of continuing his flight, and that too with the artifice of a mean disguise.

On leaving Griswoldville it was determined that Mr. Davis and his family, whom he expected soon to overtake, should thereafter travel as an emigrant party. Mr. Reagan was still in his company. Gen. Breckinridge had left outside the town of Washington, taking with him forty-five Kentucky soldiers—a straggling remnant of Morgan's old brigade.—Ten mountain men had offered to escort Mrs. Davis, and although they had accepted their paroles, justly considered that they might protect a distressed lady from marauders. All tokens of the President's importance, in dress and airs, were laid aside; covered wagons, a pack-mule and cooking utensils were provided at Washington; and it was designed that Mr. Davis, his wife, and his wife's sister should pass as a simple country family emigrating from Georgia, and having fallen in with straggling soldiers for their protection. Mr. Davis' dignity was laid aside without much difficulty. Carlyle says: "A king in the midst of his body guard, with all his trumpets, war-horses and gilt standard bearers, will look great, though he be little; but only some Roman Carus can give audience to satrap ambassadors while seated on the ground, with a woolen cap, and supping on boiled peas, like a common soldier." Mr. Davis, in the dress of a country farmer, had none of these traces of imperialism which cling to those "born to the purple." His features, just and handsome, without being remarkable, were those which might command by assumed airs, or might be practiced to particular expressions, but scarcely those which could assert superiority without an effort and at a glance. He incurred but little chance of detection in the dress he had assumed of an honest well-to-do emigrant.

But the last device of the distinguished fugitive, the only one in which he had shown any ingenuity, and had confessed his real anxiety for escape, was in vain, and he was captured three days' journey from Washington. He had scarcely expected to fall in with any enemy north of the Chattahooche river, the boundary of "the department of the Southwest," and there he had designed to part with his wife, and to commit her to her journey to the *Shenandoah*. He was overtaken by a small body of Federal cavalry, originally sent out to post a skirmish line through that part of Georgia, reaching to Augusta, but now diverted to his pursuit.

The wicked and absurd story that Mr. Davis was captured disguised in female attire is scarcely now credited. He was aroused in the early grey of the morning by a faithful negro servant (the same who has since attended his broken fortunes), who had been awakened by the sound of firing in the woods. The President had not laid off his clothes, and in a moment, he had issued from the tent where he had been sleeping. The woods were filled with mounted troops, ill-defined in the mist of the breaking morning, and, noticing that they were deployed, as if to surround the camp, he quickly imagined their character and design, and returned within the tent, either to alarm Mrs. Davis or there to submit decently to capture. She besought him to escape, and, urging him to an opening in the tent, threw over his shoulders a shawl which he had been accustomed to wear. His horse, a fleet and spirited one, was tied to a tree at some distance. He was within a few steps of the animal that might have borne him out of danger when a Federal soldier halted him, and demanded to know if he was armed.

In relating the encounter afterwards, in his prison at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Davis reported himself as saying, "If I were armed you would not be living to ask the question." If he did say so, it was a sorry bravado—and, as none of his captors appear to have recollected such words of defiance, we are permitted to hope that Mr. Davis' memory is at fault, and that he submitted to his fate really with more dignity than he claims for himself. While he was parleying with the soldier, Colonel Pritchard, commanding the body of cavalry, rode up, and addressing him by name, demanded his surrender. He submitted, walked back to the tent, and, in the presence of his wife, asked Colonel Pritchard that she might continue her journey. The reply of the Colonel was that his orders were to arrest all the party. Mr. Davis rejoined, with sarcasm: "Then, sir, what has been said is true, your Government *does* make war upon women!" These were the only words of displeasure or of bitterness in the dialogue of the capture. The unhappy prisoner, after these words, was coldly silent. Asking no questions of his fate, not intruded upon by any curiosity of his captors, conversing only with the faithful and devoted wife from whom he was not yet divided, and whose whispers of affectionate solicitude by his side were all to lighten the journey, he rode moodily in the cavalcade back to Macon, where first he was to learn the extent of his misery, and to commence the dread carrer of the penalties he had accumulated by four long and bitter years of war.

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* The writer sincerely regrets that he cannot more amply satisfy curiosity as to these concealed papers of the Southern Confederacy. He can only assure the reader of three facts: that they still exist; that there are living persons who know of their concealment, and that they contain important evidences of the secret history of Mr. Davis' government. He has repeatedly sought access to them out of historical curiosity, but he has been invariably met with the explanation that, while this indulgence might be allowed him, *for such legitimate purpose*, it would be unsafe for private reasons, and the information if published might be diverted to serious consequences to persons of importance yet living, and within the jurisdiction of the government. It has been impossible to surmount this objection, and there is no doubt that many of these papers do really involve discoveries of some curious negotiations in the war, the parties to which might astound the public. During the war it was well known, in some circles of confidence in Richmond, that Mr. Davis entertained a large secret correspondence in the North; that he had sources of comfort, information and advice there; and indeed it would have been strange, considering the volume of disaffection in the North—a remarkable peculiarity of the late war—if it had not found some expression in secret negotiations, or some sort of surreptitious communication with the Confederate authorities. Of the extent of such correspondence the popular imagination has probably fallen short. As an instance of the volume of "disloyalty" and venality in the North, the writer may mention the case of a single secret document which he was once permitted to see in Richmond, wherein certain parties offered to assist the Confederacy, by supplying its Western armies for a whole year from the granaries and magazines of the North. Such important letters and other secret papers were kept in what is called "the Presidential Archives. These, we repeat, still exist, were preserved from the wreck and fire of Richmond, and at this moment are under the seal of a personal confidence of Mr. Davis; while the Federal authorities, congratulating themselves that they seized the archives of the Southern Confederacy, had only captured waste paper.

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KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

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New Brighton, Pa.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 10.25
" 2, " " " 13.00
" 3, " " " 17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Fire, very heavy, 8.00
" 3, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 13.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

22, Grate 15¼ inch, $2.60
[illegible] 2.65
[illegible] 3.25
[illegible] 2.25
[illegible] 2.95
[illegible] 3.50
[illegible] 4.00
[illegible] 4.73
[illegible] 4.73
[illegible] 5.40
[illegible] 5.90

Fenders.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide, .75
" 73, " " Narrow, 2.75
" 14, Fanc, 2.75
" 14, " without Rod, 2.75
" 22, Plain Rod, 2.00
" 28, Box, without Rod, 1.75
" 24, " " 1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces

Plain Enameled, $1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

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FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP

IN FALLSTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES,

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referrd to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,
M. T. Kennedy,
Eli Reno,
John Watson,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,
Capt. J. S. Winans,
William Sagers,
Joseph Darling,
William Stuart,
Robert McGowan,
Joseph Blackmore,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,
Mrs. Major Wad
Dr. J. D. McCreary,
Milo N. Miller,
David Lealck,
Capt. James Romey,
Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
William Reed,
Kelly Hunter,
John McLaughlin,
Samuel Taylor,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
Thomas Beacom,
John Dunlap,
Milton Davis,
Marcus Baldwin,
David Lloyd,
John M. Duncan,
J. V. Winans,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,
Mr. Lobley,
Mr. Cass,
Frederick Katarar,
Benjamin Franklin,
Capt. James Johnston,
Samuel Kennedy,
George Evans,
John Jackson,
Halter Buchanon,
Mrs. McPhillomy,
N. T. Reeves,
William Hoon,

Jason Richardson,
James McGehen,
Capt. Woodson Glenn,
Thomas R. Davis,
Samuel Murphy,
Miss Holdship,
Hiram Stowe,
Mrs. Patterson,
James McDermitt,
Samuel Dunlap,
Thompson Johnston,
Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Jonathan McKenzie,
Judge Kairns,
Richard Knight,
Solomon Fronk,
James Knowles,
David Calhoon,
Richard Staley,
Joseph McFerran,
David Carr,
George Wilson,
James Thompson,
Mrs. Quay,
Harrison Reed,
Milton Reed,
Boston Grove,
William Grove,
Washington Engle,
James Gafley,
Robert Graham,
Thomas Bradshaw,
Milo Bradshaw,
Dixon Reed,
Daniel Maxwell,
J. W. Funkhouser,
William Wagner,
Mr. Chaney,
Henry Sulhurst,
Mr. Wray,
David Mitchell.

JOHN THORNLEY.
my18'68ly

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
sept23'68.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable exprience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

☞ Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one ear. *J. S. GOSHORN.*
ja17'68:ly.

DR. W. H. Sutherland.

DENTIST,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOCAL OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.
sept23'68:ly

P. JEUNET.

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68:3m.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after [illegible] trains will leave Stations daily, [illegible] [Train leaving Chicago at [illegible] leaves [illegible] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at [illegible] leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucyrus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	710	730	1015	[illegible]

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	[illegible]	1110	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	440
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	718	[illegible]	510
Bucyrus	[illegible]	801	815	[illegible]
Crestline A / D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	1132	[illegible]	915
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1021
Alliance	1045	105	[illegible]	1130
Salem	1115	137	[illegible]	1207
Rochester	100AM	[illegible]	1040	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	800	423	1145	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, [illegible] p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45, N. Castle, [illegible]

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, [illegible] arrives at Allegheny, [illegible] a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh, [illegible] p. m; arrives New Castle, [illegible] p. m; Youngstown, [illegible] p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1230PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	842	1221	......	[illegible]
Hudson	945	114	......	433
Ravenna	1019	146	......	508
Alliance	1115	237	......	631
Bayard	1153	251	......	......
Wellsville	125PM	415	......	......

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.		ACCOM
Wellsville	830AM	415PM	......	......
Bayard	1022	529	......	......
Alliance	1113	538	......	810
Ravenna	1204PM	634	......	909
Hudson	1230	708	......	943
Euclid Street	146	749	......	1056
Cleveland	160	800	......	1100

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	400AM	150PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	410	200PM	1125	....
Steubenville	735	[illegible]	1220PM	....
Wellsville	835	440	150	710AM
Smith's Ferry	904	507	212	730
Beaver				
Rochester	950	540	250	830
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	940

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	613AM	210PM	440PM	335PM
Rochester	723	310	538	435
Beaver	000	000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	812	342	630	535
Wellsville	845	420	730	605
Steubenville	945	530	813	....
Bridgeport	1033	640	917	....
Bellair	1105	650	930	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m. | Arrive Bayard, 933, a. m.
Bayard, 1230,m. | N. Philadelphia 300am

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.

Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school for thorough scholarship in every branch [illegible] It is therefore important that pupils [illegible] present at the opening of the school, and [illegible] regular in their attendance. Having [illegible] hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.

D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.
aug11'68tf.

E. GOLDSMIT,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

347 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh.

☞ Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.
nov11'3m

LAMPS, Glassware and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,

IN

Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade. Manson Willoilgliby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IX., and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

187 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

G. PUSEY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

and TEAS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUIT,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 40 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Pe'a.

Nov27,68'1y

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery,
Japanned Ware,
Wooden and Willow Wares,
Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes,
Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of House-keepers' Novelties.

Dec8 SANDS & REINEMAN,
30 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FARMERS Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of William Sodiske, our old miller, late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and Try us!!

LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & H. DARRAGH,
Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa.
oct7'68

WINE For Sale.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at the vineyard.
CHARLES ROEDEL.
apr15'68:ly

LAMPS, Glassware, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil.
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Dec18 181 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention.
S. P. CUMMINS.
Dec. 2, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

W[illegible] & [illegible]

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES

[illegible]

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]

ONE of the Largest & Most Successful

WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES

Is the old extensive and reliable House of

Wm. Flemming,

NO. 169 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our goods will be sold at Eastern Prices, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys, Fur and Wool Hats, and Cashmere Hats, Men and Boys' Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock.
nov27'67:ly.

BAILEY Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List.
apr8.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

J.M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.

Poplins worth 34c worth 40c.
Amures for 25c, worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $3 75, worth $6 75.
Alpacas for 50c, worth 65c.
Paisley Shawls for $12, worth $20.
Velveteens for $1 50, worth $3 00.
Blankets for $4 50, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 40c.
44 Muslins for 13½c, worth 15c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.

Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.

No. 52 Sixth Street.

(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)

Dec15

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E H BEACOM,

Has just received a select assortment of Fall Goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies' and Gentleman's Woolen Goods.

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVE CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, COLORED CAMBRICS, LACES, PAPER MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of

LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d Street, Oposite the U. P. Seminary
Sept16

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County,

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY.

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see these before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW OIL CLOTH,

RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec8 Broadway, New Brighton

ORGANS.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Estey Organ: There is nothing so harmonious, so beautiful, so elevating as [illegible] and nothing that we heard for many years [illegible] so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Estey Organ, made by Brattleboro' & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which in each addition to the old organs so to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill that sets the warbling of the finest feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing horseness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it pushes forth is powerful, rich, and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Estey.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents,

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HORNE, & CO.

53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTAUER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

Dry Goods.

CHEAP

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

B E N C E ' S

BEAVER, PA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Good Bargains offered in Bonnetts.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

Call early and secure a Bargain,
Dec. 23, 1868—3t

THE GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

BARKER & CO.S,

59 Market Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Commenced Monday, Dec. 7th, every article reduced. Entire Winter Stock must be closed out in 30 days.
Dec16

WINTER OPENING,

AT

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets, Blankets,
Flannels, Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproof Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES,

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons.

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,
nov11'68tf. Beaver, Pa.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,

LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

2 Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.
nov11'68ly.

CHAS. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, apr8'68.

OAK Bark Wanted.—The highest cash price paid for oak bark at the Beaver Falls Tannery. dec23 3t.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

AT

Jas. A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

DRY GOODS

of every description.

The best assortment and the Cheapest in Beaver County.

Ladies Zephyr knit Shawls,

Fancy Goods at less than cost.

BLANKETS

all kinds at cost.

Country Flannels,

all kinds at less than manufacturers' prices. Call and be [illegible]

FURS, FURS,

at less than cost.

Men's Underwear

a large lot at cost.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Call early to secure bargains as we are bound to sell as advertised. Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.

No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler.

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES A. FORTUNE.

P. S.—I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater.
dec16

NEW Goods for the Holidays.

D. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Buckshin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Dips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spice and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

D. S. RANGER.
dec23'68:ly.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869.

at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address J. W. MARTIN,
Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

U. S. MARSHALLS OFFICE.
W. D. of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24th, 1868.

This is to Give Notice: That on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Cameron of Brighton tp., in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Jos. K. Donley, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Medical.

NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

can be daily consulted at his office,

296 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

—ON—

Catarrh,
Bronchitis,

Offensive Breath, Discharge from the Ear, Affection of the Throat and Voice, and all Diseases, Defects, and Difficulties of the Eye requiring Medical and Surgical aid.

Dr. L., has associated with him

DR. J. H. REED,

An eminent Specialist who has devoted his time for the last fifteen years to the cure of ailments arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the

BLOOD.

On Scientific Principles he cures Diseases of the

Skin, Liver, Kidneys,

and all affections of the

Nervous System.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.
Remember the office.
296 PENN ST., PITTSBURGH.

A Miraculous Cure

of a

DEAF AND DUMB GIRL,

An Inmate of the German Orphan Asylum of Troy Hill.

[Statement of officers of that Institute.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13, 1868.

Personally appeared before me, Horace S. Snowden a Public Notary, in and for Alleghany county, Pa., Peter Geichsheimer, President, and Nicholas Schneider, Vice President, J. Weister, Treasurer, Jacob Dietz, Secretary, and Joseph Lang, a Committee of the German Orphan Aslum, each of whom being by me duly sworn according to law, deposed and said that Josephine Richard, aged fifteen, an inmate in the German Orphan Asylum, Troy Hill had been deaf and dumb from her infancy. She has lately been operated upon by Dr. Lighthill, 296 Penn Street, for the cure of her Deafness, which resulted in marked success. She can now hear and distinguish the human voice sufficiently to imitate it, and consequently she speaks already a few words and is daily improving both in hearing and speech. She is still under the Doctor's care, who hopes to accomplish a complete cure in time.

PETER GELCHSHEIMER, President.
NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER, Vice do
JACOB DIETZ, Treasurer.
J. WEISTER, Secretary.
JOSEPH LANG, Committee.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day of October, 1868.
[L. S.] HORACE S. SNOWDEN.
Notary Public.

—An Autograph Letter from George D. Prentice, esq., Editor of the Louisville Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1868

DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir:—I am very sorry to learn that you contemplate leaving Louisville at the end of the present week. I earnestly wish that your engagements elsewhere might permit you to remain here [illegible] a longer time.

Your sojourn among us, Dr. Lighthill will be long remembered by our people. It has been a blessing to many. You have treated me and a female member of my family with great success. You seem to me to understand, as by intuition, the character of a malady and its best remedy. You have a multitude of patients in this city, and I have not seen or heard of one to whom you held out the promise of relief without rendering it. Your entire practice among us has been a brilliant success, and I cheerfully recommend you to my friends and the public at large as a physician deserving the utmost confidence.

Hoping that you may live long to be a blessing to additional thousands of the afflicted, I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

A well Attested Cure of Catarrh.

DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL.—Dear Sir.—Your treatment in the cure of of my Catarrh has had the desired effect, and resulted in permanent good to me although my case has frequently been pronounced incurable, and I had exhausted all other modes of treatment, without the least benefit. My case was so chronic and troublesome that by giving a few of the symptoms the value of your treatment can be more readily estimated. For years I had been afflicted with a constant cold in the head, obstructing my breathing so as to necessitate me to keep my mouth open during sleep; latterly the discharges became solidified and impacted in my nose to such an extent that it required the greatest exertion to expel them. Sometimes these hardened lumps would get in my throat causing me to hawk and scrape even by the hour to relieve myself. My breath was offensive; my memory became impaired. Dizziness and light headiness made their appearance, and of late symptoms of paralysis stepped in, and when I placed myself under your care one side of my face was badly affected by this dread disease. My general health suffered alike, there was a constant tired, drowsy and debilitated feeling, with no energy to move or act; I felt as tired on rising in the morning as I did on going to bed, my appetite was capricious and my disposition morose. In that condition I placed myself under care, and am happy to state that all those disagreeable and dangerous symptoms have entirely left me, and I once more enjoy the benefits of good health.

By giving this publicity you will benefit others similarly affected and oblige me. Yours truly,

JAMES SOMMERVILLE.

I have known Mr. James Sommerville, from Brookville, Jefferson county, for many years, and can testify to his statement as one of truth and veracity.

LEOPOLD HELLBRONER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealer on High street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.